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North Hastings Review.

"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW"

$1.50 a Year

$2 to the United States

Established April 6, 1877—No. 10

Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, March 4, 1920

Postage Prepaid

Gonsider Now Your

Wall Paper

It is time you were thinking about it—some housewives are already at it. This is work that can easily be done now and out of the way before the forty eleven spring jobs rush upon you. It is a good piece of work when well done and gives a mighty nice feel to the home.

We have our full range for spring, 1920, to choose from. They are pretty and fresh as a May morning. The price, for some reason, is not as high in proportion as one would expect.

Dainty Floral Stripes, in all the lovely shades for bedrooms for as little as - - 10c to **30c**

Good tan and brown or green, allover patterns and stripes suitable for hall or dining-room from 15c to **25c**

Delicate Satin Stripes in pink, yellow and grey to lighten up the living-room at - 20c to **30c**

And for the Kitchen the tile patterns which are so much liked at - - **15c**

Just Arrived

New plaid wool Skirts, navy serge separate Skirts, silk Skirts. These are the very latest and will be worn tremendously—gay little skirts with fancy buttons and saucy pockets which will brighten up a separate coat greatly.

Sale of Sample Towels and Linen on Saturday

They failed to arrive for the February Sale but you get them as soon as we do. Many of these are samples of lines discontinued by the manufacturers for some time.

—Elegant Bath Towels
—Absorbent Bath Towels
—Grey Turkish Towels
—Cotton Towels
—Check Linen Towels
—Linen Table Cloths and Napkins, etc.

Just a few of each, mostly a pair. It is a great opportunity to pick up a choice article.

The old reliable Firm of

CROSS & Co OF MADOC.

The Store of Quality

for Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks Silverware, rich Cut Glass and Novelties, Seamless Wedding Rings and Presentation Jewelry a Specialty.

PHONOLA

The Ideal Home Entertainer.

The Musical Instrument that has perfected sound reproduction. The Phonola and Phonola Record is a combination that is sure to please. On sale at

Nalon & Thompson

JEWELERS

SCIENTIFIC REPAIRING

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Clocks called for and delivered. All work guaranteed.

Popular Music and Phonographs.

SAVE AND PROSPER

The companions of Victory are Work and Thrift. If the people of Canada practise these essentials, our great problems of reconstruction can be settled to the mutual benefit of all.

Don't waste! Save and prosper. 72A

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $15,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - $15,000,000

MADOC BRANCH, A. Y. Snider, Manager.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS

On Thursday evening last about one hundred of the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis met at their home to bid them good-bye and good luck in their new home at Peterboro. During the course of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Davis were presented with a set of dishes as a small token of the esteem in which they were held by those who knew them best. The evening was spent in playing games and in music.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Sadie and Harry:—

As it is drawing near the time when you are about to leave our midst, we, your friends and neighbors, have assembled to show our appreciation of you and to wish you God-speed.

You have proven yourselves good neighbors to all who needed a helping hand; you have been especially helpful to the afflicted, and to those who have had to part with their dear ones. We shall long remember your kind acts and we hope you will be spared to continue your lives of unselfish service to others.

You have ever proven yourselves good and upright citizens, always eager to advance every cause that tends towards the betterment of the community. You have ever been known as people of the staunchest integrity, your word is as good as your bond. We feel that Mrs. Davis belongs to the kind who never grow old, her sunny disposition ever being felt.

We ask you to accept this set of dishes hoping they may sometimes remind you of your old neighborhood friends. May you always find friends, and we are sure you will, and may your sphere of usefulness ever widen. May God's richest blessings ever be yours.

Signed on behalf of your many friends.

W. H. McMECHAN, H. R. KELLS
J. McCAFFREY, J. L. PALMER
J. BROADWORTH M. CURTIS

The Montreal newspapers have been near to suspension because of the refusal of the mills to supply them with paper. People nowadays little realize the perilous conditions under which newspapers have to operate.

Subscribe for The Review.

Annual Bazaar

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will hold their Annual Bazaar in

T. Caverly's Old Stand

—ON—

Saturday, March 6th

Sale of Fancy Work, Aprons, etc., also Afternoon Tea and Hot Supper will be served.

We are headquarters for

Dry Cells

—AND—

Hot Shot Batteries

—AND—

Everything Electrical

for your Auto or Engine. Consult the Electrical Expert

John Burkitt
Electrician
Kincaid's Store
Madoc
Phone 61.

Obituary

REV. FATHER MURTAGH

On Saturday afternoon the death occurred at Marmora of Rev. Father Murtagh, pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He had been in failing health for some months. He was born in Ireland 56 years ago. He studied theology at the famous All Hallows College, Dublin.

Deceased was accepted by the late Archbishop Clarry for the Archdiocese at Kingston, and on his ordination about 30 years ago came to Canada. He was attached to St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, for a time. Later he was curate at Madoc and subsequently was appointed parish priest at Marmora. He was a zealous and devoted clergyman, and a man in whom all classes had confidence and respect.

The funeral will take place at Marmora on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.—Belleville Ontario.

MR. ZED. LAFONTAINE

It is with the deepest regret that we learned of the very sudden and unexpected death of a brother editor, Mr. Zed. Lafontaine, Editor and publisher of the Tweed Advocate. Zed. fell a victim to that plague, the Flu which has for the past two years scourged the world.

Mr. Lafontaine was a active and energetic newspaper man, one who held strong opinions on all questions affecting the interests of his native town and with courage enough to express them in strong and vigorous language. He was a friend and supporter of all lawful sports and took no unworthy part in the exemplification of them.

It was a pleasure for him to help anyone in difficulty and his assistance was given so freely that it was a pleasure to ask it.

The Review has more than once been indebted to Mr. Lafontaine for a helping hand freely given.

To the sorrowing family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in great bereavement.

Cheese Factory Amalgamation Progressing

The proposal to effect an amalgamation of the cheese factories in the Central Ontario District was considerably advanced at a meeting of dairymen representing some eight factories in the Madoc district which was held at Madoc last Thursday afternoon. Those present at the meeting were large presidents, salesmen, patrons, leading shareholders and directors of the local factories, and a number of the reeves and deputy reeves of the adjoining townships. The chairman of the meeting was Mr. J. A. Caskey of Madoc, the County Director for the U. F. O. in Hastings County.

After a discussion lasting for about three hours, during which all phases of the project were touched on, the meeting voted unanimously in favor of the amalgamation and also in favor of calling factory meetings as soon as possible to give the patrons an opportunity to become identified with the movement, should they so desire.

At a meeting held at Eldorado, near Madoc, the same evening at which three factories were represented, a full discussion of the project took place and again the meeting voted unanimously in favor of it.

The principle speaker at both meetings was Mr. H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, who has been acting as the chairman of the special committeeof dairymen who have been looking into the matter. So far some 10 or 12 factories have signified a willingness to become identified with the company. As soon as 25 or 30 do so it is proposed to take out the charter and commence business. Mr. Cowan stated that no factories will be asked to become finally identified with the new company until their shareholders have been given a full list of all the other factories proposing to join the amalgamation with full particulars about each factory. In this way every factory can know exactly the class of factories joining the amalgamation before it makes its final decision to unite with it. It is probable that all the factories throughout the district will be given an opportunity to purchase their supplies co-operatively in the proposed new company this season, if they so desire. In this event the factories joining the amalgamation will be given a somewhat better rate than the other factories.

CONTROL TAKEN FROM PRICE OF SUGAR

Ottawa, Feb. 26—Control by the Canadian Board of Commerce of sugar price is abolished today for the specified purpose of providing whether or not control has been effective in keeping down excess profits. The fixed price of sixteen cents per pound at refineries no longer obtains. Cost of production has undoubtedly increased since the order was made fixing price on January 8 and the Board feels that some concession should be made to dealers.

Spring Time Models in Blouses

We have just opened up the loveliest Blouses of Georgette and Crepe de chine featuring all the new modes. The popularity of the round neck line is universal. We have them in all the lovely colors which belong especially to the spring-time. Also new arrivals in Silk Dresses, Poplin Dresses, Serge and Gabardine Dresses in all the popular colors.

B. O'HARA

To Help Farmers

Farmers, you are capable of greater production if you had more money.

This Bank is ready and willing to help progressive farmers with loans to raise bigger crops and more cattle.

The next time you're in town consult our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK 551

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

Building Material

All kinds kept on hand or can be manufactured. Place your order before there is any further advance in prices.

The Houston Co. Ltd.

TWEED, ONT.

Madoc Sash & Door Factory

We have on hand a quantity of

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles, No. 1 Spruce Lath, Fir Flooring, Fir Siding, Fir Ship Lap and No. 1 Yellow Pine Finish.

JOHN ROBERTSON

Empire Theatre

Friday & Saturday, March 5 & 6

May Allison starring in
A 5-Act Metro Drama

In for Thirty Days

and also a 2-Reel Flagg Comedy

One Every Minute

starring Otis Howard, supported by Florence Dixon.

Tuesday and Wednesday

March 9th and 10th

Madge Kennedy starring in

Kingdom of Youth

and also a 2-reel Mack Sennett Comedy "Smothered Love"

Adults 20c. - - Children 10c.

Grease Sinks In But—

that makes no difference if you use Campbell's Varnish Stain on your floors and woodwork. It dissolves grease spots—wipes them out. The illustration shows a greasy board, and beside it a picture of the same board after Campbell's Varnish Stain has been used. The grease spots are gone.

It comes in a yellow can with the famous camel picture on it. Sold everywhere. Ask *your* dealer for

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN

DISSOLVES GREASE SPOTS

There are 13 colors: Natural wood color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, cherry, mahogany, green, rosewood, white enamel, flat black, gloss black, piazza green and piazza red. A post card brings a color card *free*.

Sold by the following progressive merchants

FRANK DAFOE, - - MADOC

Made by
CARPENTER-MORTON CO. 79 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Notice !

Local heavy oats suitable for seed on hand.

A liberal discount allowed on all Rubber Footwear and Overshoes. Men's Heavy Underwear, Sweater Coats, Lined Smocks and Horse-Blankets.

Order your spring supply of Sap Buckets, Syrup Tins, and Dairy Pails early as supplies are short this year o naccount of the scarcity of tin plate.

Now is the time to secure your grass seed. It is always sure to advance weekly up to seeding time.

Rennies Calf Meal, and Oil Cake Foodsalways on hand. Pratt's Stock Food to tone up your stock is always on order.

Our Wall Paper has arrived and those selecting early get the best patterns.

Auto Tires and accessories. Motor Oils, Machine Oils. 2 Grades Gasoline and Royalite.

Choice Groceries and Provisions Best prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Hides and Deacons.

Strebe & Thrasher
Eldorado
Successor to Vandervoort Bros.

For Sale

Cream Separator
McCormick Drill
Plows, Harrows
Tractor Engines
Farm Machinery
Hay Tools
Metal Roofing
Wagon, Cutter
Buggies, etc.

Chas. G. Reid

Bancroft Roller Mills

FARMERS, ATTENTION !

We have in operation one of the most up-to-date flour mills in the province and are prepared to grind and return your wheat to you at the following prices:—

ELDORADO

Freight paid both ways and gristing..... 85c. per cwt.

BANNOCKBURN

Freight paid both ways and gristing..... 85c. per cwt.

With flour at present high prices and likely to advance, the farmer could not do better than to ship us your wheat.

Strudwick & Delyea.

We are in the market for wheat suitable for seed, either Marquis or Fife.

8-3 '1m tf

We pay Highest Cash Prices
—FOR—
Alsike and Red Clover Seed
CHARLES E. BISHOP & SON
43 Belleville, Ont.

Robertson & Cochran
Painters and Decorators
Auto and Carriage Painting a specialty.
Phone 91. Madoc, Ont.

—Flower Pots, all sizes, on sale at G. A. Rollins.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

A Too Common Trouble With Some Farm Mares.

Cause of the Disease Discovered—Method of Spreading Described—Measures for Control — Oyster-shell Bark Louse With its Treatment.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

CONTAGIOUS abortion of mares is due to a specific bacillus (Bacillus abortivus equinus) which gets established in the uterus, foetal membranes and foetus, setting up local inflammation leading to expulsion of the foetus dead or alive at any time during pregnancy.

The symptoms of approaching abortion are not usually in evidence until just before abortion takes place. Then the animal is seized with colicy pains, restlessness and straining, and a swollen vulva with a mucous discharge is noticeable. After abortion, the symptoms are more specific. There is a chocolate brown fluid discharge from vulva which has a typical offensive odor, and the foetal membranes are inclined to remain intact, thus necessitating artificial removal to prevent blood poisoning.

The disease has been known in Europe for many years, but it was not found on the American continent until 1886 when it appeared in the Mississippi valley. Since then it has spread far and wide in the United States and Canada. Although many investigations were made both in Europe and America, it was not until 1912 that the cause of the disease was discovered. In that year E. S. Good, of Kentucky, discovered the bacillus which causes the disease. The same year Dr. Schofield, of Toronto, discovered the same bacillus in some cases of joint ill in colts which had developed in districts in Ontario where contagious abortion of mares was prevalent and the following year found the same bacillus in cases of contagious abortion of mares in Ontario.

Method of Spreading.—The disease is spread mainly by the discharges from the vulva of aborting animals. If a mare that has aborted is served before all discharges from the vulva have ceased and the genitalia have been efficiently disinfected, then the stallion is liable to get contaminated with the bacillus and spread the disease to other mares which he subsequently serves. If the discharges from an aborting mare are allowed to contaminate the bedding or other materials that other mares come in contact with, then the mares are liable to contract the disease. If the discharges are allowed to contaminate water or food materials that are given to other mares, the latter are liable to contract the disease.

Measures for Control.—1. Three months must elapse between abortion and subsequent breeding.

2. Mares that have aborted must not be bred if there is evidence of uterine catarrh, even after three months.

3. Mares that have aborted must only be bred at the end of the stallion season.

4. Application of an efficient disinfectant to the external genitalia of the stallion after each service in affested districts.

Measures to Be Employed at Time of, or Subsequent to Abortion.—1. Isolation of mare at first sign of approaching abortion.

2. After abortion the foetus and membranes should be burned, if possible, or buried deeply in quick-lime.

3. Those handling the foetus and mare should disinfect hands and clothing.

4. Bedding should be burned and the stall washed with a strong disinfectant.

5. External genitals, thighs and tail of mare should be washed daily with a good disinfectant. Two per cent. bacterol, lysol, or cresol, is satisfactory for this purpose.

6. Isolation of mare should be maintained for at least a month or until all evidence of uterine discharge has ceased.

Treating the animal with drugs, as carbolic acid, black haw and methylene blue, though popular in some districts, cannot be recommended as being of any value.—Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

Oyster-shell Scale.

This is a very common orchard insect. It attacks not only apples but also pears, plums, currants and many ornamental and shade trees and bushes. Full grown scales are found almost exclusively on the bark and are easily recognized by their oyster-shell appearance. They are about ⅛ of an inch long, 1-24 inch wide, taper towards one end and in color resemble closely the bark.

The injury is caused by their sucking the juices out of the bark and thus weakening the trees. When very abundant they almost completely cover the bark and in that case may kill either the whole tree or portions of the branches. Most infested trees, however, are not killed but only weakened.

Control.—Spraying the trees just before or just after the buds burst with lime-sulphur solution, 1 gallon to 8 or 9 gallons of water, is a satisfactory remedy. The regular Codling Moth spray with one gallon of lime-sulphur to about 39 gallons of water, to which two pounds of arsenate of lead paste or one pound arsenate of lead powder is added will also help greatly, because it will hit the young scale insects just after they have hatched, while they are still unprotected and easily destroyed. Dead scales may remain on the trees for several years after date of killing. Pruning the trees early makes it easier and cheaper to spray them well. —Prof. L. Caesar, O. A. College, Guelph.

Credit Auction Sale

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the Premises of John Miller

Lot 6, Concession 5, Madoc Township

2½ miles north west of Madoc Village, near O'Hara's School House

Tuesday, March 16th, 1920

The following:—1 Bay Mare, 12 years old; Black Mare 10 years old, in foal; 1 black Horse 8 years, weighing 1300 lbs.; 1 bay Mare, rising 4 yrs Weighing 1200 lbs.; 1 bay Colt, rising 3 yrs.; 1 yearling Colt; 15 good dairy Cows; 1, 2 year old Heifer; 2 yearling Bulls; 9 yearling Heifers; 8 Shoats; 8 Shoats, 10 weeks old; 1 brood Sow, due to farrow 1st April; 1 fat Sow; Binder, Mower, Horse Rake, Spring tooth Cultivator, Hay Loader, Disc Seed Drill, nearly new, all Massey Harris; steel Roller; Spring tooth Drag; Finishing Harrow; Oliver Gang Plow; 2 Single Plow; Corn Cultivator; Disc Harrow; Chatham Fanning Mill with Bagger; 2 Lumber Wagons 1 top Buggy; 1 open Buggy; 1 buggy Pole and Whiffletrees; 1 cutter Pole and Whiffletrees; 1 spring Waggon; heavy set Scales 900 lb.; 1 Briscoe Car 1917 model; 2 stone Boats; 1 long Sleigh; 2 sets Sheboygans; 1 Potash Kettle; 115 sap Buckets and Spiles; 1 Cutter; 1 Turnip Cutter; Pig Box and gravel Box; 2 sets single Harness; 1 double set light driving Harness; 2 sets heavy Harness; a quantity of Hay; 200 bus. Oats; 50 bus. Barley; 75 Hens; 1 pair Geese; quantity of Spruce Lumber; 2-40 gal. milk Cans; 1 magnet cream Separator, new 700 lbs. capacity; 1 Empire Cream Separator; Pork Barrel; Cream Can ahd Pails; Wheel Barrow; Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees; Forks; Chains; 25 bags Potatoes; 1 Hamilton Incubator and Brooder; 1 Treasure Range, nearly new; 1 Home Comfort Range; 1 coal and wood Heater; Sideboard; Bedroom Suite; 3 small Tables; Chairs; Couch; 2, 30 gal milk Cans; and other articles too numerous to mention.

The cattle mentioned above are Grade Holstein.

Terms $10 ahd under cash over that amount 9 months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per. cent. per annum.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, Lunch at noon

E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer — JOHN MILLER, Owner

Auction Sale

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction on the premises of Allen Smith

Lot 17 Con. 8 Madoc Township, 2 miles north of Hazzards Corners

Thursday, March 18th

Bay Gelding, 10 years old; roan Mare, 6 years; brood Mare in foal 7 years old; yearling Colt; 7 grade Ayrshire milk Cows; 6 grade Ayrshire Yearlings; 9 Shoats; Brood Sow to farrow in April; Binder 5 ft. cut, Mower 5ft. cut, nearly new, both Massey Harris; McCormick Manure Spreader No. 2; Massey Harris Wheel Cultivator, new; Deering Disc Drill; Deering Steel Rake; National gang Plow; Verity No. 9 Plow; Iron Finishing Harrow; Deering Disc Harrow, with fore Carriage; Chatham Fanning Mill with Bagger complete; set of Renfrew platform Scales 2000 lbs. cap., new; Corn Cultivator; lumber Waggon, nearly new 2½ in. Tire; Wagon Box with top box and seat complete, Lumber Wagon, Hay Rack, 2 Hog Racks, Gravel Bottom, Mikado Buggy, Buggy Pole, Cutter, Set Bob Sleighs, 2 Sleigh Racks.

125bushel of good Seed Oats, a quantity of Seed Barley, 10 bus. Seed Buckwheat; a quantity of good tame Hay; 2 bus. Clover Se... 40 White Wyandotte Hens, 2 Sets Heavy Harness, Set Hea... Breeching, Set Single Harness, Grindstone, Cross Cut Saw, H... Saws; Shovels; Hoes; Rakes; Forks; Neckyokes; Whiffletrees; C... bar; Cant Hooks; Axes; Wheelbarrows; 2--40 Gallon Milk Ca... Pails, Massey Harris Cream Separator, 500 lbs. capacity; Barrel Churn, Set of Heavy Wagon Springs, 25 ft. Ladder, a quantity of Household Furniture and other articles not mentioned.

$10. and under cash, over that amount nine months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6% per annum.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP

E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer — ALLEN SMITH, Owner.

10 2

Auction Sale

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises of T. M. Nicol

in the Village of Bannockburn

Friday, March 12th

The following:—13 dairy Cows, grade Durham and Holstein; Heifer in calf, 3 years old; Heifer in calf 2, years old; Heifer in calf, 3 years old; yearling Colt; 6 Shoats; Mikado; De Laval Cream Separator No. 12, cap. 500 lbs., new; Truck Bag Holder; set single Harness, new; Team Collar, new; 20 in.; Team Collar 21 in.; pair single heavy Harness, new; pair of water proof Horse Covers; set single Harness; a number of Whiffletree and Neck Yoke Woods; Sideboard; Couch; Flour Can, 100 lbs.; fancy Storm Door; quantity of framed Pictures; Hammock, new; quantity of merchandise, consisting of about fifty pairs mens' and boy's Boots and shoes, ready made Clothing, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

$10.00 and under cash; over that amount 8 months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6% per annum.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon

E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer — T. M. NICOL, Owner

10-1 pd.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises of John Hopkins

Lot 1, Concession 14, Township of Rawdon

4 miles from Madoc Village

Thursday, March 11th, 1920

The following:—1 team of Horses; 7 choice dairy Cows; 2 brood Sows, to farrow April 26; 1 Hog; 30 Hens; Binder, Mower, both McCormick; 1 Horse Rake, Deering; Wheel Cultivator; Plough; Disc Harrow; Finishing Drag; Buggy; Cutter; lumber Waggon, nearly new; Democrat, nearly new 1 seed disc Drill; 1 long Sleigh; set of Bob-sleighs, new; Gravel Bottom and Box; Hay Rack; Hog Rack; set of double Harness with Britchen; set of Bridles, new; quantity of Hay; 200 bus. choice seed Oats; quantity of seed Potatoes; 4 milk Cans; milk Pails; barrel Churn; zinc Water-trough; Grindstone; Cook Stove, Grand Jewel; Couch; white enamel Sink; 6 Chairs; Kitchen Table; Bedsteads, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12.30 p.m.

Terms $10, and under, cash over that amount 8 months credit on approved joint note with interest at 6% per annum.

E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer — JOHN HOPKINS Owner

Barnet

The Barnet has no less than eleven insulating walls. So perfectly is heat shut out and cold kept in that a hot stove placed beside the Barnet would not increase ice consumption! It is a great ice-saver besides being the most effective food preserver. It keeps food fresh, clean and sweet at lowest cost.

No refrigerator, sweltering heat, windows open and dust flying; food cannot be protected from the heat. The result is spoiled and melted butter, potatoes getting mouldy, meat rancid and milk sour. This is caused by multiplication of germs Think of the spoiled food thrown out in a year; the lost milk alone would help pay for a BARNET.

Coldness is absolutely necessary to save food. Dryness saves food. Cleanliness is a great food saver.

The cheapest refrigerator is that which is proven to be most effective in preserving food clean, fresh and sweet Call and inspect the Barnet.

There never was such a supply of ice as this winter and the quality has never been equal, as there is no snow ice it will be easily preserved. Act at once—pack your supply now.

Refrigerators

Require Less Ice

M. W. CONNOR & SON

HARDWARE

Phone 8 — Madoc

DR. W. P. J. ALEXANDER
Physician and Surgeon
Graduate of University of Toronto Medical College.
Late interne Wellesley Hospital Toronto.
Office St. Lawrence St. Madoc
Phone 112 Mar. 20

DR. EAGLESON
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR
Graduate of Trinity Medical College Post Graduate of Moorefield's Eye Hospital London, Eng., and Central London Nose and Throat Hospital.
Special attention given to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throa and fitting of Eye Glasses
Coroner for Hastings County
Phone 32.

J. ARCHER & SON
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
All kinds of Building and Construction Work.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.
DELORO — — ONT

W. C. SILLS
Agent for J.M Greene Music Co., Peterboro
Office in Madoc West of Dominion Bank Open Friday and Saturday.
The New Scale Williams Pianos and other good Musical Instruments for sale.

String Instruments Wind Instruments
WM. SCRUTTON
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Of All Kinds.
Sheet Music of Every Description.
MADOC — ONT.

MIKEL, STEWART & CO.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.
A large amount of private funds to loan on farm mortgage at lowest rates.
Offices—Belleville and Madoc.
W. C. MIKEL, K.C. D. E. K. STEWART

Stirling Marble Works
Granite and Marble Monuments.
All work guaranteed and prices right.
For further information apply to
JOHN TANNER
21-1yr p Phone No. 72, Stirling

Veterinary Surgeon
MADOC
J. WARING, V.S.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto; twenty-three years' experience as a practitioner.
Charges moderate. Terms 30 days.
Special attention Veterinary Dentistry.
Office—Elgin street, near Whytock's.
Phone No. 84

...ASER, D. D. S., L. D. S.
...te of Toronto University, Licentiate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
...Crowns and Bridges a specialty.

DR. W. J. GARDINER
Coroner For Hastings County.
GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY
Late a resident Physician and Surgeon of Toronto General Hospital.
Special attention given to the diseases of women and children.
Eldorado, Phone 50 R5.

If you want a Monument for your Plot Remember we are still in the business and you would do well to write to us or call at
397 Princess St., Kingston.
We will use you right.
The McCallum Granite Co., Ltd.

FRANK BAALIM
...Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc.
...Money to Loan.
...Fire and Accident Insurance.
Office opposite Post Office in Madoc, open Friday and Saturday.
Office in Bancroft open Tuesday and Wednesday. 6

WILLIAM CROSS, LL. B.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER
Appraiser at Madoc for The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee
Office—Wood Block, Madoc

PORTER & CARNEW
...risters and Notaries Public, etc. Office ...bertson Block, East Front St., Belleville, Ont.
E. GUSS PORTER, K.C., M.P
WM. CARNEW
Solicitors for Union Bank.

E. B. FRALECK
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Connor Block - - - Madoc, Ont
Mr. Fraleck will be in his Madoc Office Wednesday and Thursday during each week.
Belleville Phone No. 25.

DENIS GILLEN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Conveyancing, Fire Insurance.
Money to loan on farm property.
No commission, no valuation fee.
Office—Over Connor's Hardware Store
MADOC — ONT.

E. C. TUFTS
Licensed Auctioneer
For Hastings County.
Terms moderate. May, 20
MADOC — — ONT.

Packers' Insurance

Winnipeg, Feb. 17:—The Packers insurance" amounting to one-half of one per cent. on all live stock sold through stock yards is to be banned on and after April 1, of the present year, according to an order issued by the Supervisor of Live Stock Yards for Canada.

A local paper says: "This tax came into force shortly after the Government adopted compulsory inspection of meats at abattoirs, and many thousands of dollars have been collected on cattle which never reached the abattoirs in Canada, as the tax was imposed on stockers and feeders as well as butcher cattle, and in many cases cattle passing through the yards twice paid the tax twice.

Commencing upon the order Mr. J. S. McLean, Secretary-Treasurer of the Harris Abattoir, stated that it had been made without consulting the packers, and this in his opinion was neither fair nor wise. The insurance tax, he said, had been a bone of contention between packers and breeders for several years, and at a meeting to discuss the question held in Ottawa about eighteen months ago, the packers had undertaken to collect data and tabulate figures showing the loss to the packers in cattle condemned and the amount collected by the tax.

These figures, he said, had been completed by the Industrial Development Council last Friday, and were at the disposal of the Government, but as yet the Government had not received them nor had it asked that they be supplied. He believed the tax was not only just, but would tend to improve breeding methods as it placed the loss for diseased cattle production where it belonged, upon the breeder and not upon the packer who purchased the live animals in good faith and had no means of telling whether they were fit for food until they were killed and inpected by the Government inspectors. It would [illegible] thought that the pachers would take immediate action in the matter.

Is the Union Government Boardin' on Canada's People?

If we have learned anything in Canada during these years of rapid changes and difficulties in Government, we have learned that a Government may learn to achieve the impossible, and, if it cannot please may at least keep everybody quiet, however widely their views may differ! This wonderful end has been attained by the expedient of "Boards."

Now, boards may be used for a great many purposes. Properly shaped and fashioned, they may be applied to the keels of ships to keep them afloat, and it is conceded by the most unkind of critics that the Boards of the Union Government have been measurably successful from this standpoint.

Then, boards may be laid horizontally, upon a proper foundation of stringers, to bridge a mudhole over which many may pass in comfort and convenience. It will be admitted by most that a Union Government has been "stringing" people along since the close of war, with a fair measure of success, and to its own satisfaction justified its own existence in Arthur Meighen's fireworks at Winnipeg recently. The Boards seem to have enabled numbers of manufacturers and special interests to cross over difficult places without getting their feet wet and therefore may have been reasonably considered to have functioned normally in this respect.

Closely allied to this is the style of "Board" handled out at city prune joints, which is designed to keep body and soul to-gether. There is little in this interpretation of the function of a normal Board of interest to the average of our "bourgeoise," but a scanning of the Board of Commerce in its failure to prosecute combines, and the Wheat Board in providing the means whereby the bakers could raise theih bread prices without a rise in flour raw materials, seems to indicate that it has functioned properly here too. The wolf is being manfully kept away from the doors of our large financial interests, and the Boards may be contributing their proportion to this.

Windows Boarded Up.

But Boards are used for other purposes. For intance, when a factory has ceased operation and the dust of disuse and decay has gathered, the windows and doors are "Boarded" up. One has just to turn to the columns of former Union Government organs to discern that these present boards may be put up as a means of hiding the decay and disorder which exists within the Union Government factory; who can say?

From the other side of the picture one visions a man "Boarding amoving train, and wonders in his mind where the present Boards would carry the Union Government.

Alas, the way that they would move would be suicidal for any Government, and therefore one is bound to conclude that the boards (viewed from this angle) are not really for the Union Government, but for the New National Party, which will finally land up at the getting-off-place of the Boarding Government and passing on to its field of work wave a cheerful farewell to the old political junk.

The Two Boards

But what of these specific Boards the Board of Commerce and the Wheat Board? They are designed for two opposing purposes, and by the same Government. The Board of Commerce was presented to the people of Canada to keep down the monster of the high cost of living, —our Union Government which presented it to a clamoring Canada admitted as much.

Then it presented the Canadian Wheat Board to the farmers of Canada (who were threatening to enter the political field) for the express purpose of keeping the cost of living up: securing the highest possible price for Canadian wheat. (If at the same time it prevented a sensational rise in prices, and was created secretly in the hope of curtailing prices, as has been charged by the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, that is beside the point so far as the Government is concerned.)

Since their creation these two wings of the question have been tossing their problems back and forth like two jugglers upon the vaudeville stage. Small concern of theirs that there were serious questions to be solved, and that a Government was beset on every side with waves of difficulties that threat ened to swamp the ship of State.

Passing the Buck

When the Board of Commerce kept the price of milk down it was on the understanding that it would reduce the cost of dairy feeds to produce that milk. Then, when it had the milk price fixed, it turned a somersault and declared that the dairy feeds were controlled by the Wheat Board and therefore were beyond their control.

When The Farmers' Sun revealed the profiteering in flour which followed the Wheat Board's raise in wheat and flour prices, the Board of Commerce again indulged in its farvorite recreation of "passing the buck," and said that wheat and flour prices were just what it would love to handle—nothing better—but unfortunately there was such a thing as a Wheat Board created by somebody or other, and that awful Wheat Board was in control of the situation.

When the Wheat Board—which, as a rule, has ignored the gentle pleasantries of O'Connor and his bunch—countered this time with the challenge that if baker's prices were rising, as well as their bread it was a case for the Board of Commerce to take in hand.

At Political Shadows

And so the merry game goes. When a problem becomes too pressing on one of these Government Boards it passes the buck to the other. Behind it all stand the harrassed politicians at Ottawa, who are quaking in their shoes and jumping at political shadows, but every time they think of the marvelous spectacle of the functioning of these two Boards which they created in a moment of inspiration, a broad smile comes over their faces, and their hands slip unconsciously and instinctively into their pockets, where there is a pleasant rustle and clink of the extra sessional indemnity received last year by another happy inspiration.

Truly the governing of a country is a complex matter, and one requiring a high degree of professional skill, and when difficulties become almost overpowering these skilled professionals can operate more quickly and successfully than the best specialist-physician one could secure,—and another Board is created.

Great are the Boards! Mighty are the Boards of the Boardin Government! A.S.T.

—Farmers' Sun

PARISIAN SAGE

PUTS HAIR ON YOUR HEAD AND KEEPS IT THERE

What's the use of being bald? What sense is there in deliberately allowing your hair to turn gray!

Do you want to look old before your time? Give up the thought; old age will come only too soon.

Look after your hair. PARISIAN SAGE will kill the dandruff germs, and is the only preparation, so far as we know, that is guaranteed to do so.

Man or woman, no matter how old you are, PARISIAN SAGE will make you look young.

Come in and get a large bottle to-day, it only costs 50 cents, and your money back if it does not cure dandruff, stop falling hair, or itching of the scalp. It will make your hair luxuriant, bright and beautiful, and it is the most refreshing, pleasant and invigorating hair dressing made.

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store

A. B. COLLINS
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC.
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal
TWEED - - - - ONTARIO
Will visit Madoc Court days.

WANTED CREAM

We have again advanced our prices for good quality Cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd.
13 Church st. Toronto

ONE TO ACT, TWO TO ADVISE

Carleton Place Canadian: A new idea in assessing the town is to be tried in Carleton Place this year. The law has made provision for the appointment of an assessment commissioner—without salary. He, with the Mayor, shall choose and appoint an assessor. The latter official will perform all the duties of that office and he will have the advantage of having the other two members of the commission to consult with in arriving at the valuation to be placed on the several properties in the town. The scheme to us seems to be a good one, particularly this year when there must of necessity be brought about a somewhat radical upward trend in the valuation placed on many of the properties in the town, owing to the need for more money with which to conduct the town.

Come in and look over before buying.

Dominion Tires and Tubes, All Sizes

Polarine Oil A grade for every Car and Engine.
Drop in and investigate my oil proposition.

Batteries Recharged Prest-o-Lite Batteries for Sale.

Machine Shop and Garage Phone 88
Next to Empire Theatre, Madoc

P. H. NAYLER

TOO MUCH INSPECTION

To the Editor of the Globe: The new Premier has said, if reported correctly, that school inspectors should be called directors. He possibly means directors of education The suggestion is one worthy of the man and shows he has discerned one root evil of school inspection, which is that there is too much inspection and too little or no direction; too much routine work and too little real organization and leadership.

The time has come for the change and it is to be hoped it will be made at once, and that their duties will be so revised as to make them leaders and directors of the counties in which they are located. Too many of them are merely destructive critics or routine officers. They are burdened with reports and the inspection of petty details. Tied down to this they have no time, energy or in clination to go amongst the people and organize community, debating or educational clubs or libraries, or create in every school a social centre which shall radiate its power to every rural home.

Our schools are paralyzed by too much inspection. If we had one good inspector for each county, and these well remunerated, we could make quite as good progress as we are. There are a good many schools which do not require inspection once every six months, and many would be better with one inspection a year or even less. The director might call and hold a public meeting in the evening and advise the school section, or in any case meet the people.

Too often school inspectors call at the school and run through a hurried inspection, catch the train and away. That kind of inspection is, to say the least, rather, innocuous, and yet too common. They should in every case meet the people Let them come less often and gather the people together in public meetings and give them a stirring address on education and school direction. In this way school directors would soon become leaders of their communities or would retire for abler men.

Ottawa, Ont. R. Stothers.

FEED SITUATION BAD

(Extract from letter sent out by the United Farmers' Co-Op.)

"The flour mills are shut down. They have no more export orders for flour. From present indications there will not be any supply of bran, shorts, middlings or feed flour for three months. What are Ontario farmers going to do? The 1919 grain crop of Ontario was a failure It was the poorest crops in years. Ontario farmers did not raise enough oats to feed their horses through half the winter. The barley crop was the shortest in years. To make matters worse, the crops in Western Canada were in many sections a total failure. Farmers in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan are buying grain to keep their live stock alive until the next crop. All prices of grain are advancing, and will continue to advance. Western oats are now selling at $1.15 per bus. in carlots, delivered. Ontario points, and barley is now worth around $2.00 per bus. at country points. Buckwheat is selling around $1.75 per bushel, but the supply o fbarley and buckwheat is so short that farmers cannot buy enough to fatten their live stock for market.

—Lily Sanitary Drinking Cups, 15c per dozen at Review Office.

Dr. P. J. Alexander has opened his office on St. Lawrence street in the residence formerly occupied by the late Dr. Harrison. Phone 11[illegible]

NOTICE to the Public

On or about March 1st I will open a store in Madoc, where I shall keep all kinds of Electrical Supplies.

I am prepared to make contracts for doing all kinds of electrical work.

Watch this paper for my advt.

A. Herrington Phone 43

Whytock Bros.
BUTCHERS
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions
MADOC — — ONTARIO

Adams' New Livery
MADOC
Good Outfits.
Prices Reasonable.
Give us a call.
J. H. Adams Proprietor
Phone 43

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store

Bronchial Coughs

Don't neglect that tickling cough—Nyal's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil will cure it.

A Builder

Nyal's Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil is unequalled as a tonic and tissue builder for those recovering from severe colds.

Pure Drugs *Prompt Service* *Moderate Charges.*

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store
PHONE 73
MADOC

Select Stationery

Many people judge the taste of their friends by their stationery. Everyone then should use good Stationery. The Review Stationery Store offers a great variety of choice high-class Linens, Parchments and Bonds.

Dimity Linen

Boxes	50 cents
Tablets	40 "
Envelopes	20 "

Holland Linen

Boxes	50 cents
Quire	20 "
Envelopes	20 "

Queen Anne Parchment	per box 40c
Cambric Linen	" 35c
Maple Leaf Linen	" 25c
Tablets	5c to 50c

Review Stationery Store

Spring Brings Cheer

Just so, a Pair of the latest spring style Boots purchased at the

Corner Boot and Shoe Store

will bring you cheer. Our spring styles are coming in. Anything left in old stock goes at a Bargain.

We will be Headquarters for Cars this season again. Why go further to purchase your Car.

1 Chevrolet, overhauled completely $650.

1 Ford, freshly painted and running fine, $650.

A. KINCAID

Bachelors Had Better Be Careful

This is Leap Year and for this reason it is said to be the privilege of maidens to propose to any eligible bachelor whom they may fancy. A writer on this matter says:

"Maidens should not consider it a breach of propriety to share a husband at any time during the twelve months of this year, for such actions in Leap Year are the proper procedure and have the sanction of an ancient law and custom. The Roman maiden, who in the days of Julius Caesar was attracted by a young man whom she desired to have, was allowed such privilege and the custom has remained a permitted section of social law.

"But should this be heeded by all aspiring maidens, be mindful of the fact that the backward young man who refuses the proposal of a young lady will have to make good his refusal. For it is written in the ancient law books on the matter, that the man who dares to refuse the offer of a maiden fair in Leap Year, must forthwith buy that young lady a silk frock. So even if you don't happen to land a young man in 1920, in the year of our Lord, you, young lady, are at least sure of having an increased wardrobe of silken gowns." —Brighton Ensign

ATOMIC ENERGY

One of the leading scientific men of to-day, Frederick Soddy, F.R.S. Lee professor of inorganic and physical chemistry in the University of Oxford, and formerly demonstrator in chemistry at McGill University Montreal, makes some remarkable predictions in a new work "Science and Life" just published. He is famous for his researches into the nature of the elements, and particularly into radium and its cognates.

He says: "The discoveries in radio-activity have shown that in the smallest atoms of matter all around us there exists stores of energy a million times greater than any so far harnessed. Limitless physical power awaits humanity so soon as the knowledge that shall lead to its control and application has been obtained.

"How many unrecorded ages elapsed before the energy of fuel was controlled, and in how short a space of subsequent time has it altered the whole mode of the life of the world! Given a clear course and that most rare of national qualities, common sense, physical science can abolish the struggle for existence so far as concerns fuel and food.

"Already science through the medium of atomic energy, has laid its hands upon a tool which, if controllable by man, could eliminate for ever the nightmare of existence prolonged from day to day by unremitting toil.

The new science has revealed elements which pour out energy, force and heating power for interminable periods, with no apparent reduction in their activity.

Professor Soddy has much to say to queer elements and strange atoms and of the alchemists's dream of turning base metal into gold. There was nothing extravagant in them: elements can be transmitted into one another, or could be if we could slightly vary the atoms in them. "To get gold from mercury," he says, expel from the atom of mercury one beta-particle, which will make thallium; then one alpha-particle, which will turn the thallium into gold. Or, to get gold from lead, expel from the atom of lead one alpha-particle which will turn it into mercury, and proceed as before."

It sounds like a receipt from a cookery book, yet investigators are working along these lines, and any day we may hear that some of them have succeeded. Indeed there have already been reports—not yet verified—of such success.

Quietly and convincingly, Professor Soddy predicts that the potential energy latent everywhere in nature will as time goes on, be utilized more and more to replace animate energy—the toil of man. As primitive man froze to death on the site of modern coal mines, so the majority of mankind to-day drags out a miserably confined existence with the means of life for which we have no standard all about him but still beyond his reach.

"Could the energy steadily diffused in the transmutation of radio-active elements be harnessed by man," he says, "and the rate of progress being made justifies the belief that some day this will be done, we will see a transformation of the standards of life incomparably beyond that brought by the harnessing of steam.

"Control by man of the atomic energy thrown off by radio-active elements—in a manner similar to the way ordinary chemical processes, such as the combustion of coal, are now ocntrolled—is the vital step which science has yet to take."

That which will hamper the scientist most in leading mankind forward into a new era, Professor Soddy fears, is the well-founded fear that under existing social conditions new discoveries may be so mishandled as to create more millionaires and more slums.

"The uses already made of science," he says, "show how necessary it is that a new social order be developed before a million times more awful powers are unleashed by man So far the pearls of science have been cast before those who have given us in return the desolation of scientific warfare and the almost equal desolation of unscientific government.

"In the world that is to come the control of financiers, lawyers, politicians and the merely possessive or acquisitive must give place to a system in which the creative elements must rule.—Montreal Herald.

The following story is being reproduced in the papers:

Belleville, Ont., Canada, Feb. 19. —A startling discovery which brings back the story of Robinson Crusoe to real life was made here when a party of hunters in search of game on Amherst Island, in the Bay of Quinte found a huge hairy man clad only in the skins of wild animals and leaves who was unable to utter a syllable of any language. He was discovered in a cave and resisted ferociously until the hunters captured him with a lassoo. After being brought back to Belleville he was identified by Mrs. Florence Masters who keeps a millinery store, as her husband, who disappeared after going on a fishing trip twenty-two years ago.

"We were tramping thru the wild underbrush on the island," says Henry Flerville, one of the members of the hunting party, when we decided to smoke out a cave. The smoke from the wet wood poured into the cave. Suddenly we heard a violent commotion from within.

Wild Man Rushes Out.

"A huge hairy being, which resembled an immense gorilla more than a man, rushed out. Several of us fired, but luckily in our fright we did not hit him. The wild man picked up a boulder as easily as if it were a clod and threw it at us. It just narrowly missed. If it had hit any of us it would have certainly killed the victim.

"Then followed an exciting chase thru the underbrush. One of the members of the party had a rope which he made into a lassoo. After a few unsuccessful casts, he threw the rope around the head of the wild man. I slipped up behind him with another rope and tied his arms fast to his body. Then, with the aid of several farmers living near here, we loaded him into a boat and took him to Belleville."

Was Put in Zoo Cage.

After the wild man was brought to Belleville he was put into a cage for safe-keeping which had formerly been occupied by a zoo gorilla During the first night of his captivity he uttered blood-curdling howls which could be heard for miles around.

The next morning the residents of Belleville attempted to feed the monster. They offered him breakfast food, pie, and other dainties, at which he sniffed conteptuously. Then a large piece of raw meat was thrown into his cage. The wild man tore it into shreds with his long fingers and claw-like toes and devoured it voraciously.

After the monster had been in captivity a couple of days, Mrs. Florence Masters, propritress of the village millinery store, who had been advertising to find her lost husband for more than twenty years, came down to the cage out of curiosity.

"Ethelbert!" she cried the moment she set eyes upon the wild man "It's my dear husband."

Identifies Man as Husband.

By several scars and moles, Mrs. Masters positively identified the wild man as her husband. Her mate had gone on a fishing trip twenty-two years before and had never been seen since then. The waters were dragged for his body and he had been given up as dead, but Mrs. Masters always clung to the belief that he was still alive. It is now thought that he had become stranded on the island, which was seldom visited in those days, and had led a Robinson Crusoe existence almost in sight of his former home. It is believed he lived on roots and herbs and what game he could capture with his hands, and finally reverted to a savage state as a result of the life he was leading.

"I am going to try to teach him to talk and wear clothes again," she Mrs. Masters. "For a time I will have to keep him in a cage, but I am confident that it will not be long until Ethelbert is himself again, and can tell me of those terrible years he spent on that island.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Council met persuant to adjournment. Present, Reeve H. Ray; Couns. W.A. McMurray, A.J. Franks J. Donaldson, H. E. Lummiss. W. A. McMurray subscribed to the declaration of qualification and office and took his seat. Minutes of last meeting read and on motion adopted.

Mr. Franks introduced By-laws to appoint an assessor and Township officers and to amend By-law No. 2 of 1920. Said By-laws were passed through their several readings signed, sealed and numbered 5, 6 and 7 with the following names filled in for the different offices.—

Overseers of highways: Div. No. 5 E. Tapp; 7, W. Howe; 8, 33, A. Gunter; 10, J. Armstrong; 11, W. Smith 13, W. Nicolson; 15, R. J. Hinchliffe; 16, A. Ruckstuhl; 17, J. Birrell; 18, 29, 30, W. Kemp; 19, H. Wilson; 20, W. Henley; 21, Jacob Dafoe; 22 G. Blackburn; W½ 23, John Dafoe; 25 and 37, J. Loveless; 26, F. Trumble; 28, B. McKenzie; 31, J.E. Wellman; 32, D. Moore; 36, E. Ray 38 A. Franks; 39 and 40 H. Gunter. Fence Viewers, Div. No. 1, D. Davidson, A. Maran, F. Smith; Div. No. 2 B. McKenzie, J. Wilson, G. Mainprize; Div. No. 3 W. Henderson, T. Birrell, J. Landan.

Poundkeepers, J. Birrell, W. Datton J. Wilson, T. Ricketts, J. Cleveland, W. Gunter, W. Nicolson.

Road Surveyors, W. Brinklow, G. Dafoe, F. Smith, M. Hogan.

Township Constables, W. Dalton, G. Dafoe, J. Dafoe.

Assessor, E. Tapp, salary $65.00

McMurray—Lummiss—that the rpeort be accepted and the necessary number of copies be printed. C'd.

Franks—Donaldson—that the collectors time be extended until March 20th, 1920, and that he be instructed to return the roll by the above date C'd.

Lummiss—Donaldson—that we sell our claim on the timber on the road allowance at rear of Grants west of Hastings Road 41, 42, 43 and 44, for the sum of $10.00 to Wm. Lavender and he is to have three years to cut and remove the timber.

Franks—Donaldson—that the Reeve and W. A. McMurray be instructed to go to Belleville and interview our Solicitor re the Powers case and act on his advice. C'd.

Lummiss—Franks—that this council sell their claim to the timber on road allowance at rear of Grants No. 7 and 8 West of Hastings Road to Richard Griffin Sr. for the sum of $5.00 providing it has not been sold before and he is to have three years to cut and remove the said timber. C'd.

By-law was introduced and read a first and second time naming the following roads for col. road work No. 1 from boundary line between Madoc and Tudor through con. a, on old Madawaska road to northerly boundary of con. 7—$900.00; No. 2 from 1st. 20 west of Hastings road along line between lots 20 and 21 through lots 27 and 28 Con. 3 to line between lots 28 and 29 and terminating west of lot 34 Con. 3,—$400. No. 3, through lots 12 and 13 Con. 18 and lots 13 and 14 Con. 19 Tudor to boundary line between Limerick and Tudor—$900.00; No. 4, from western boundary of lot 5 Con. 18 Tudor running easterly to boundary line between Tudor and Grimsthorpe thence from boundary line between Limerick and Cashel and running north easterly to Gunter, P. O. $800. following accounts be paid J. E. Greaves services as auditor $20.00 C. T. Potter services as Auditor, $20. Wm. Glennie attending Auditors $3. Reg. B. M. D. $5.60. M. W. Connor & Son glass for Town Hall windows $7.39. Stewart Masson legal advice rePowers case $5.56 also legal advice re lots 5 and 8 Con. 4 Tudor $5. John Armstrong, wood for Town Hall $12.00. Wm. Dalton putting in Hall windows $3. The Municipal World L'td. forms and stationery $4.08. C'd.

Lummiss—Franks—that Council adjourn until April 10th,

WM. GLENNIE
T'p. Clerk.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Notice to the Public

Having purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes from Mr. G. C. Moon, it is my intention to carry an up-to-date stock in the stand formerly occupied by him and at all times to serve the public to the best of my ability.

I respectfully solicit your patronage.

C. I. ROSS

DANCING AND HUMAN VIPERS CONDEMNED

St. Thomas, March 1—Expressing a belief of sincerity of their promises to lead different lives Magistrate Maxwell permitted Mrs. William Heard and Mrs. A. J. Cook the two local women convicted of keeping and being an inmate of a common bawdy house to go on suspended sentence, and warning them that they must show immediate reformation.

His Worship commended the action of several of the two unfortunate women's church friends, who had interceded on their behalf and promised to help them. This was a demonstration of practical Christianity, he stated, and was of the praise worthy nature.

Mr. Maxwell strongly condemned the public dances which were supposed to have assisted in leading the women astray. "I cannot say anything too severe against this promiscuous dancing," he declared, "and I hope this will be a lesson to others to stay away.

"I also cannot say anything too severe about human vipers of the type that has undoubtedly been the cause of your downfall," continued his worship, "I don't think that a man who neglects his own wife and friends in the city, or will be able to find many to uphold his actions I regret that we have no laws on the statutes severe enough to punish this man but I hope that we may have soon.

SURVEYING FOR DIVERSION

Engineers of the Ontario Department of Highways are at present making a further survey in the vicinity of Yonge Mills, where conditions require that a diversion from the present route be made for the new Ontario Provincial Highway. It is understood that the highway will finally run some distance north of the river road now in existence and that the diversion will, probably be several miles in length.—Brockville Recorder.

The Kansas City Star quotes this conversation: "Why go to church, Why not rest?" "Because, replied Theodore Roosevelt, to whom the questions were put, "I think it is the duty of every man to go to church. Frequently I have listened to sermons that bore me. But the church has contributed so enormously to civilization, its service to society is so great, that irrespective of all other considerations, I feel I ought to snpport it and to attend whenever I can.—Mercury.

THINGS GOOD TO EAT

Cheese is one of the few foods which we can put to a veriable number of uses, and besides being tasty is of great nutritive value. We use it in small amount for flavouring with other ingredients, which extend the food value of the recipe, and in larger amounts as the chief protein food of the meal. When used in the latter way, at least two ounces, or a slice a quarter of an inch thick, which would cover an ordinary sized slice of bread, is sufficient protein per meal per person. Other important substances of cheese are salt and fat, but as it contains no starch, it should be combined with starchy foods, such as macaroni, bread, potatoes or rice, and should be eaten with green vegetables or fruit. With raw fruits or vegetables, cheese will seldom give indigestion.

As a sprinkling over hot vegetables, cheese is very good. Mixed with baked potatoes, it is a delicious combination, while cold vegetable salads, cheese croutons served with soups, and cream cheese sandwiches served with celery, are other popular ways of using cheese.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE

Timber lot, east half No. 6 Con 2, Madoc, about 30 acres of cedar hemlock and tamarack. Apply to J. C. DALE & CO., Madoc
2w.

FOR SALE

Registered Shorthorn Bulls, Red 1 White, ten to twelve months of age. Priced to sell. Apply Lot 29, 6th Concession, Township of Sidney.
C. H. VANDERWATER & SON.
10-2 Foxboro

FOR SALE

40 tons good Timothy Hay.
ALEX McCOY.
M adoc—R. R. No. 2
Phone 32 on 39
10-2

WANTED

2 Coat Makers. Could also use young man or woman with one or two years experience as assistant. Steady work the whole year by week or piece.
J. L. BOYES & SON.
10-1 Napanee.

Men, Save 20 to 30 p.c.

We are selling

HEAVY RUBBERS

below wholesale prices. You will save from 20 to 30 p. c. by buying now for next season if you don't require them at present as prices have advanced.

These goods must be cleared now. Call and inspect them.

The Comfort Footwear Store

W. S. Ludbrook, Proprietor

Special Measured Suits

We have just received our new spring range of Samples for Made-to-measure Suits. These samples are from three of the largest and best firms in Canada and the values are the best that can be bought. Call and look them over and let us measure you for your next Suit. Fit guaranteed or no sale.

GEO. WEST

MEN'S WEAR

ASPIRIN TABLETS
U. D. Co.)

15c a doz., 2 doz. 25c.

Recommended for the relief of colds, neuralgia, headache and relieving pain.

VINCE'S DRUGSTORE

The Rexall Store

Phone 38 Madoc

Mr. Don Foote, of Madoc, is visiting relatives here.—Norwood Register.

Messrs. Elliott and Stewart Alger, of Tweed, were visitors in town on Sunday.

Mr. Fraser, Sr., of Odessa, has been the guest of his son, Dr. Grant Fraser, in town.

—Income tax returns should be handed to the Assessors or Clerk not later than March 15th.

Mrs. Tom Francis, of Thomasburg, has returned home after visiting friends in Madoc.

—Tweed purposes holding a Monster Civic Demonstration on Dominion Day. Watch for particulars. 10-4

Miss Tillie Danford formerly of Madoc, who was a missionary in China for over ten years, was a guest of Mrs. Thos. E. Potts, Stirling, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira McCarthy have returned to their home in Peterboro after visiting friends in Madoc for a couple of weeks.

—Regular monthly meeting of the I.O.D.E. on Monday, March 8th, at 3 o'clock in the Library Rooms.

Mrs. J. Kinch, of Thessalon, Mr. McNabb and Mrs. Gordon Kline, of London, were in town last week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. H. Bulpit.

Chemical Products Corporation of Canada will shortly commence construction of its new plant on the site of the British Chemical Co. at Trenton.

—A meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary will be held in the G.W.V.A. rooms on Thursday evening, March 4th. A full attendance is requested, as matters of much importance are to be discussed.

Some time ago Mrs. T. Bird of Madoc went to the Kingston General Hospital for treatment. We are pleased to be able to state that the operation was successful and that Mrs. Bird has returned to her home.

—Oh, ye ladies, who wear size 2½, 3, 3½ or 4 Shoes, don't fail to take advantage of our 40% Reduction on the stylish EMPRESS Button and Lace Boots. The lines must be cleared at once for spring stock. Call at once. The Comfort Shoe Store. W. S. Ludbrook.

—Madoc Pennants, regular 40c., 60c. and 75c., now 30c., 35c. and 50 cents at Review Office.

A very pleasant surprise was in hand for Mrs. Moon, sr., on Monday evening, which took the form of a party at the home of her son, Mr. G. C. Moon. Mrs. Moon is one of these lucky never-grow-old people who only have one birthday every four years on the 29th of February. As the 29th fell on Sunday the festivities were postponed until Monday. Quite a number of her friends and neighbors were present. While Miss Margaret Kerr read a very humorous address Mrs. C. I. Ross presented the guest of honor with a pyrex casserole and two pyrex pie plates for which Mrs. Moon made a suitable reply. All thoroughly enjoyed the evening and departed wishing that such occasions came oftener.

—Eavetroughing and Job Work at G. A. Rollins'.

Mr. [illegible]y Dafoe of Brownsville N. Y., [illegible] through the columns o the Review to thank his former friends and neighbors of Crookston for their kindly acts and words of sympathy with him in his very great bereavement in the loss of his wife, Mrs. Dafoe died in Syracuse and her remains were brought to St. Thomas in Rawdon Township, where they were interred. Mrs. Dafoe was the daughter of Robert Woods of Huntingdon.

I Know This to be a Fact

About ten years ago a farmer of Dummer Township well past fifty years of age, was used up with rheumatism. He was completely cured and has remained so by taking a teaspoonful of Gallaghers Blood Purifier at night before retiring as directed. If you have rheumatism it may do the same for you. I thought you would like to know. Your friend, Jack Speill.

We are pleased to report that information has reached us from Ottawa that Wilfred Smith is much improved in health.

I know this to be a fact

Never in the history of Madoc have there been so many changes in the ownership of real estate as during the past year or two. The last deal reported to us is the purchase by Mr. Frank Smith of the house and lot of Mr. Heyworth and now occupied by Mr. Rousehorn.

Mr. Frank Smith has got time by the forelock in the transportation of Ford cars. At Madoc station the other day he unloaded 12 Fords. He says the demand for the Ford this year is so great that it will be impossible to supply the demand. Only those who order early will be supplied.

Having numerous subscribers from Ivanhoe, Queensboro and Springbrook, The North Hastings Review would like to have regular correspondents from these places. We know that, being lively places, there must be news. For a regular correspondent the Review would supply stationery and stamps besides giving the correspondent The Review. If anyone will oblige us send in your name at once.

St. Ambrose the Fearless

ST. AMBROSE, one of the most able, fearless and transparent men that ever graced episcopal authority, was the John Knox of the early church. This man who dared openly to rebuke his sovereign for his sins and heresies has had few successors in any age. Chrysostom, Luther and Knox come readily to the mind, but Ambrose stands almost unique in this, that he not only reproved, but he punished, and brought the greatest emperor since Constantine "to the stool of penitence." He is paralleled only by Hildebrand and Becket.

Ambrose, a noble youth of the Roman Empire, had been appointed governor of Milan at the age of 34 and that very year, A. D. 374, an event occurred that changed the whole current of his life. Archbishop Auxentius died and the See of Milan became vacant. It was an age of factions, heresies and tumults and the sudden death threw the whole city into the wildest excitement. The emperor wisely declined to interfere with the election. Rival parties could not agree on a candidate. A tumult arose. Ambrose had at that time little interest in the issue except to keep order and prevent bloodshed. It was for this purpose that he went to the cathedral church, where the election was going on. His appearance produced a momentary calm, when a little child cried out, "Let Ambrose, our governor, be our bishop." That voice, regarded as a voice from heaven, was at once caught up as the slogan of the distraught and deadlocked assembly. The people caught the words and shouted with great enthusiasm, "Yes. Let Ambrose, our governor, be our bishop."

The event was an index of the times and shows the enormous strides the church had made as one of the greatest institutions of power when it is recalled that Constantine had seen the blazing cross only sixty years ago. It was thought a greater honor to be a bishop than a governor.

That Ambrose was a layman and not even baptized at that time seemed to be no bar to the office. The history of the times is eloquent of the fact that he was the ablest man for the post to be found in Italy.

Selected, not because of his learning or eloquence, but because he was just and virtuous, he nevertheless became eminent as a theologian and was one of the most eloquent defenders of the early faith. Charity allied with poverty was the great test of practical Christianity in those days, and Ambrose met it by scattering his princely fortune among the poor.

But it was in the Arian controversy which involved the divinity of Christ and raged for a hundred years, that he achieved undying fame. It is said of him "that he contributed more than any man who preceded him to raise the power of the bishop as one of the controlling agencies of societies for more than a thousand years.

The Empress Faustina was an open advocate of this sect and her son, Valentinian, a sympathizer and patron. Ambrose did not shun the conflict and danger. Into this struggle between principles and principalities he threw himself with reckless abandon; he, a defenceless priest, defied a powerful emperor with an army at his back. He successfully resisted Caesar on his own ground and resisted him too, not as a martyr, but as a conqueror. He made the bold claim that in all spiritual matters emperors were subordinate to bishops, not bishops to emperors.

And what was the response of the empress, who ruled in the name of her son? The haughty and insolent priest should be exiled, should be imprisoned, should die. But he seeks the shelter of his church and prays to Almighty God. His friends in large numbers resolve to stay with him—die with him if need be. The soldiers surround the spacious basilica in battle array, but dare not enter. Why? Because the church had become a sacred place and "they were afraid of the wrath of God more than the wrath of Faustina of Valentinian." What a striking example of the power of ideas: They lay siege to the place, however, to starve him out or frighten him into surrender. Then it was that the resources of this wonderful man appeared. Day after day, night after night, he stuck to his post. He preached and the people prayed and sang Psalms. History tells us that in that long protracted meeting was instituted the beautiful antiphonal chant of Ambrose which was sung in all the churches and cathedrals of Europe, for over a thousand years.

At last there were signs of rebellion among the soldiers. They hated the job to begin with and were tired and disgusted. Moreover, a new spiritual power was felt even among them. Finally Ambrose conquered, or it would be more proper to say the ideas of Ambrose conquered. But the empress was a woman and if we are to believe the poet "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." She renewed the attack again and again and on each succeeding occasion she met a more and more humiliating defeat. At length fearing absolute mutiny among the soldiers the court became alarmed; but it was not until the officers of the palace sided with the bishop that the crestfallen and defeated monarch said in words of bitterness: "I perceive that I am only the shadow of an emperor, to whom you dare dictate my religious beliefs."

Other Roles.

Ham—He was a wise poet [illegible] marked that in this world must be either anvil or ham.

Clam—Oh, I don't know that most of them are [illegible]

I. O. D. E. TEA

On Saturday afternoon a tea was given in the store previously occupied by Mr. Thomas Caverly, by the I. O. D. E. In spite of the stormy weather quite a number attended and the proceeds amounted to over thirty-six dollars.

In reading over the above I recall to mind numerous similar articles which have appeared in our local papers during the long weary years of warfare.

My mind goes back to the time which seems so long ago, when our boys were fighting in the trenches in France and Belgium and I remember that then our girls were doing their bit in Canada. Some were working with the numerous Patriotic Leagues, some with the Women's Institute and some with the I. O. D. E.

Saturday after Saturday the members of our local branch of the I. O. D. E. held teas and sales, working hard to earn money enough to buy a few of, not the luxuries of life, but the mere necessities for our boys. They failed not, neither did they falter, all through those terrible years of war and now that peace is come still do they labor. Their aims are many to provide for the children of soldiers, to look after the sick and the crippled—to name all the demands would take too long.

Do you think, when they have done all this, that it is too much for us to do to patronize their sales, which now are few, owing to inability to secure rooms. I think not. Let's all join in and help.

Church of St. John the Baptist, Madoc

T. H. H. Hall, Rector

March 7th—3rd Sunday in Lent.
Sunday School, Madoc—10 a.m.
Matins and sermon at 11 a.m.
Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.
Crookston—2.30 p.m.

Parish of Bannockburn

Rev. J. T. Robbins—Incumbent.

3rd Sunday in Lent—March 7th.
Glanmire—Matins and sermon 10.45 a.m.
Millbridge—Evensong and sermon 3 p.m.
Bannockburn — Evensong and sermon 7.30 p.m.
Queensboro—No service.
Special Lenten Subject—"Take . . . no thought for the morrow."— St. Matt.: 4. 34.

—Cushion Tops of Moira Lake, $2.25 at the Review Office.

CONUNDRUM TEA

Under the Auspices of the Star of Hope Class in the Sunday School Rooms of the Methodist Church

St. Patrick's Day March 17th

Supper Served from 5 to 7.

The lunch we offer,
Cannot be beat.
We serve music with it.
You pay after you eat.

Madoc Methodist Church

Rev. William Higgs—Pastor.

March 7th—
9.45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 7 p.m. — Services in charge of the Pastor.

Never Flimsy

The difference in cost between silver plated Spoons and Forks that are 100 per cent. right and those that are "nearly right" is comparatively trifling. We carry only such qualities as will be a constant source of satisfaction. They are strong, the foundation is high-grade nickle and the amount of pure silver deposited on them ensures years and years of steady wear

Geo. F. Maybee

Jeweler and Optician

Phonographs Records

A Special Sale

For 10 Days we will put on a Sale of

Boots and Shoes

COMMENCING

Saturday, February 28th

After stock-taking I find an exceedingly large stock of Boots and Shoes which I will offer to the public at

Greatly Redueed Prices.

With the steady advance in prices in these goods customers will make no mistake in securing what they need.

Jonas Bargman

McIntosh Bros.

Just Arrived---A Shipment of New Dress Goods, Skirts, Blouses

Foulard Voiles

The very newest Dress Materials are these popular all-over design novelty voiles. They are very fine texture, in all newest shades, 40 in. wide, just 1 dress pattern in each shade, yd $1.69

Beautiful Waist Display

We present a very pretty selection of blouses in a variety of styles and colors and made of silk Georgette, beaded and embroidered, wash satins and voiles, prices from 89c up to $11

New Separate Skirts

This season's skirts are more fascinating than ever. We have them made of all wool serge, novelty plaid silks and taffetta and all moderately priced.

New Ginghams

Ginghams hold their popularity with the finest fabrics for this season. We have a good assortment and newest colors for summer and priced from 40c yd to 85c

House Dresses

A shipment of House Frocks has just arrived which we intend putting on at a price which will surely spell a bargain. While they last $1.98 each

Flannelette Blankets

Extra large size 12-4 and extra heavy weight, reg. $4.50 pair, while they last, pr $3.98

Comforters

Our supply is limited of these but while they last $3.98

Pillows

Feather filled Pillows to clear at each $1.29

McINTOSH BROS.

GARAGE

We have secured the

Agency for the Chevrolet Car

the most popular Car on the market to-day.]

We have on hand a supply of

Tires and a Full Line of Accessories

We are prepared to do

All Kinds of Car Repairs.

We solicit a fair share of your patronage.

Wellman & Kelly

Phone 97. Opposite the Post Office, Madoc

Service

The business man, lawyer, poet, priest or Printer who earnestly tries to serve his neighbors will earn both money and real happiness; but the man who works for money alone gets that and nothing more.

The printers in the Review office work for both money and happiness—the quality of printing that brings happiness to our customers and just a little money to ourselves.

FIRE

YOUR HOME, YOUR STORE

might easily have a total or partial loss—sound business methods demand that you be prepared for such a calamity, the good old

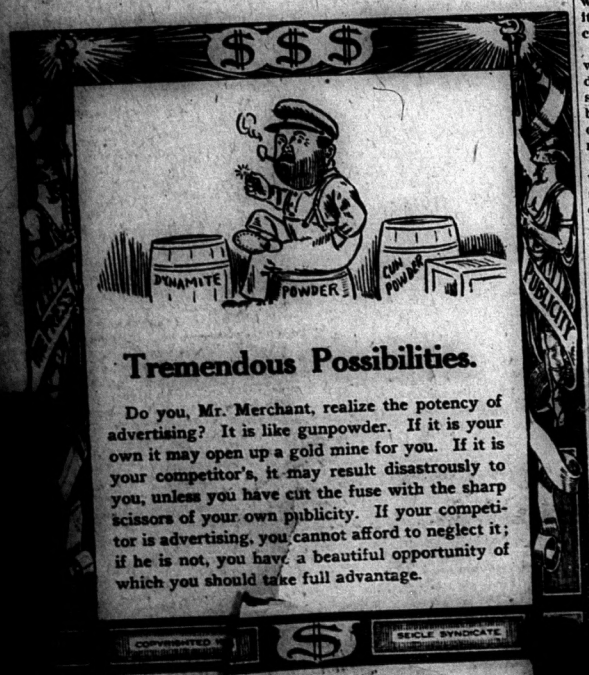
Phoenix Insurance Co.
of Hartford, Conn.

is time tried and fire tested. Since organization it has paid losses of $81,617,128.80

Assets - $15,345,365
Surplus - $ 9,056,106.

Policies cost $2.00 and upwards. Consult me.

A. H. WATSON, Madoc - - - Local Agent.



Tremendous Possibilities.

Do you, Mr. Merchant, realize the potency of advertising? It is like gunpowder. If it is your own it may open up a gold mine for you. If it is your competitor's, it may result disastrously to you, unless you have cut the fuse with the sharp scissors of your own publicity. If your competitor is advertising, you cannot afford to neglect it; if he is not, you have a beautiful opportunity of which you should take full advantage.

The Horror in the Car

By J. E. HUNGERFORD

(Copyright.)

Bananas! Bananas everywhere! Dozens of 'em! Hundreds of 'em! I leaned against the wall of the car and sighed contentedly. I pinched myself to see if it was me—me in a car of bananas. It was me, and there were the bananas, sack upon sack of them, piled three-fourths of the way to the ceiling.

It was kind of close quarters for solid comfort, but as long as I could eat—eat bountifully, luxuriously, unstintedly, I sure didn't have any kick coming. Then I thought of the seal clerk with the spectacles, and I laughed as I reflected how I'd crawled under the car from the off side, with him not ten feet away. Well, I had beat him to it. I was sealed in, and hoboing had its soft spots after all.

Everything was so comfortable that I began to cast around for objections. I found one. It was cold in that car, darned cold, and I proceeded to turn up my coat collar and snuggle cozily between two sacks. I must have laid there at least three minutes before it occurred to me that I was hungry.

Think of it, three whole minutes in a car of bananas, and not realize you're hungry! Well, anyhow, I got my knife to work and ripped open a sack in a jiffy. I was a pirate all right. Who wouldn't have been a pirate?

It was hours later, and I'd transferred my attention to another bunch. No, I hadn't finished the first sack—it was mostly green, but I'd made a pretty good-sized aperture in the second when my knife slipped from my fingers.

I fished around in my pockets and dug up a match. It was the last match I had. I lit it with some reluctance and held it far down, but the knife had clean vanished.

As I was transferring the burnt end to my left hand to prolong its life, I happened to glance at the rent I had made in the gunny sack, and, as I did so, I sat bolt upright, nearly butting a hole through the roof. There—not two feet from my face—was a big, hideous, hairy creature, about the size of a silver dollar.

For a second I sat staring at it, transfixed. The match seared my fingers, flickered, and went out, and then suddenly I came to my senses and began to crawl. I fled, terror-stricken, to the doors and threw my weight against them. I beat and pounded them frantically. I bumped and tore around over those sacks like a man bereft of reason, and then, as the full realization of my position forced itself upon me, I screamed at the top of my voice.

I thought of all the stories I had heard and read of tarantulas, and as they stood out vividly, every miserable, soul-racking detail of them, I was wild with horror. I didn't have a chance against that thing there in the dark. It might even now be making its way stealthily toward me.

I pulled myself together and rolled over into a corner, weak and shivering. Then the thought that there might be others—others right where I was lying, brought me to my knees again with a groan of despair. There must be others! There were others! A cold sweat stood out on my body, and I knelt there bereft of every atom of manhood, quaking and cowering in the dark.

Through the vortex of my emotions there came suddenly a new impression—the sensation as of something crawling. It was nothing definite, but it was intensely real. Something was crawling! Crawling slowly and methodically up my left leg! No, it was my right leg! Again it was my left leg! I started to reach for it, then suddenly stopped, my arm poised rigidly. If I did reach—it! touched it, it would sting—sting quicker!

I sat there in an agony of suspense, waiting for it to strike. Waiting—waiting—waiting, for an eternity, but it didn't strike! It had even ceased crawling.

I chuckled softly, then I laughed. I was going insane. I reached down suddenly and clapped my hand over the spot where the crawling had ceased, but there was nothing. I ran my hand over my entire body, still there was nothing.

I felt sick and faint, and leaned wearily against the car wall. As I did so, my face touched something cold—cold and clammy and soft. I started back screaming, then I laughed again—I was insane—I had leaned against my own hand.

To assure myself of this, for I was sure of nothing, I ran my palm slowly along the splintered surface of the wall, and then with a howl of terror I rolled over on the sacks.

I had touched something hairy—something soft—something— I sat up with an impelling desire to reach out again. I could stand the torture no longer. I wanted to know where I stood. I wanted a fighting chance.

I had suddenly lost all sense of fear. My nerves were strung to the snapping point. I groped my hand along the wall, up and down and sideways. There was nothing—nothing!

It was another prank of the imagination—it was— My fingers tightened! My blood ed to congeal! I felt it! I ha of it! It gave easily under gers! Why didn't it idn't it even hiss? I —I was riveted to the

against the doors. I remember vaguely my head striking something, then I knew no more.

How long I laid there I don't know. When I regained consciousness I was stretched out on a pile of sawdust in the shadow of an icehouse, and a man was bending over me with a bucket. There was a circle of curious faces leaning close about me.

The seal clerk had found me when he opened the car for inspection and ventilation. I told him my story, and even climbed back in the car and pointed out the sack where had lurked the venomous horror.

While they were prodding about with sticks and clubs, my eyes swept the walls. Then I started for the door.

"There it is!" I yelled hoarsely. "Over there! See?" Somebody swung a lantern around so that the light fell directly on the spot.

"Huh!" shouted a voice. "The bo's dippy."

I looked closer, then swore. For there in the exact spot where I had run my hand—where I had suffered momentarily the tortures of hades, was a good-sized bunch of sack ravelings, held securely by the splintered surface of the wood.

I didn't wait for any more. I climbed out of that refrigerator and made a quick getaway, for there had come to me the sudden realization of what might happen if they failed to locate the tarantula and found the slashed banana sack instead.

But it was in there—heaven knows it was there, and here's hoping they found it.

INGENIOUS TRAP FOR WOLVES

Device Employed by Eskimos Results Frequently in Practical Wiping Out of Entire Pack.

Wolves are a plague in Alaska, where the natives are commonly obliged to store their food supplies on platforms erected seven or eight feet above the ground, thus putting them beyond the animals' reach.

Most ingenious of all wolf traps is one of extreme simplicity used by the Eskimo. It consists merely of an iron spearhead—or a suitably shaped blade of chipped flint will serve—which is set point upward in the ice, so as to be frozen securely in position. A chunk of seal blubber is wrapped about the spearhead or flint blade and tied fast.

Alaskan wolves are marvelously keen of scent. It does not take them long to find the attractive bait, about which a snarling pack of them will gather, licking and chewing at the blubber. Presently one and another of them cut their tongues on the sharp edges of the flint or iron. Blood runs. They do not know that it is their own blood, and the taste of it drives them crazy.

Presently they begin to attack each other, the weaker being overcome by the stronger. Blood flows in streams over the ice, and soon all are killed or badly wounded. The pack is nearly destroyed, only a few perhaps being able to limp away and nurse their hurts.

Christening Customs.

The rural English people have some curious superstitions regarding the christening of infants. The manner in which a child is carried into the church is supposed to affect the character and disposition in after-life. The nurse, or whoever carries the baby, should enter the church with the right foot, stepping briskly and dancing the baby in her arms, so that the little one shall grow up cheerful and light-hearted.

Another old-fashioned theory is that if a boy is baptized in the water previously used for a girl he will grow up feeble and effeminate; while if the case is reversed the baby girl will grow up lacking in womanly attributes. In every country white is employed for all baby garments, but where a little color is introduced the superstitious mother takes care that it is a lucky shade. Red is said to be a lucky color, pink and blue are also favorable, but green, the color of jealousy, and yellow symbolize strife.

Things You Simply Cannot Do.

You can't stand for five minutes without moving, if you are blindfolded.

You can't stand at the side of a room with both your feet lengthwise touching the wainscoting.

You can't get out of a chair without bending your body forward, or putting your feet under it; that is, if you are sitting squarely on the chair, and not on the edge of it.

You can't break a match if the match is laid across the nail of the middle finger of either hand, and passed under the first and third fingers of that hand, despite its seeming so easy at first sight.

You can't stand with your heels against the wall and pick up something from the floor.

You can't, unless you are quite a clever person, return to an upright position when placed two feet from a wall with your hands behind your back and your head against the wall.

Use for Distilleries.

Recently a distillery at Rome, Pa., was sold and is to be turned into an ice-making plant. Now announcement is made that a distillery on the outskirts of Lancaster has been purchased by a chemical company of Delaware county dye manufacturers, who will remove their entire plant to the Lancaster location. This dye manufacturing company is a war development. It has been proved that America can manufacture just as good dyestuffs as the Germans made.

HAVE REAL CHARM

Old South Carolina Churches Well Worth Visit.

St. Andrew's, Built in 1702, Once Notable Aristocratic House of Worship—Goose Creek Edifice Also Interesting.

The charm to some places is that the changes to them come slowly, and this is the atmosphere that envelopes Charleston, S. C., a town of quaint old streets, musty churches, lovely old trees, and hand-wrought iron doors and gates that first opened to admit subjects of a British king.

One leaves all this behind and rides out over 12 miles of the roughest of country roads under trees decorated with long ghostlike strands of Spanish moss to enter a church whose doors swing open but once a year. It is St. Andrew's church, in St. Andrew's parish, and it opens once annually because this was the condition stipulated in the original crown grant. St. Andrew's church was built in 1702. For a century or more it was the regular Sunday meeting place of rich and aristocratic Southerners who lived on adjoining plantations, and it is not difficult on a warm spring day to stand under the moss-hung trees near the church and visualize the past. The men and women dressed in gay silks and satins for church-going in those days, and they rode to service in grand style with a pair of handsome horses drawing a commodious carriage, with a negro slave on the box, and the negroes riding or walking behind.

St. Andrew's is not the only church that is opened but once a year. Goose Creek church, some ten miles away, and built in 1706, was also built under a crown grant with the same provision. With the growth of the city, known then as "Charleston by the Sea," and with better roads, the attendance at the small parish churches diminished. When the last of these plantations was reduced in grandeur and wealth by the Civil war, and the slaves were scattered all over the globe, those in whom was embodied the spirit of the past had gone to their fathers.

A love of tradition, a reverence for the past that makes Charleston charming, sees to it that the order of the royal grant is obeyed, and a rusty key is turned in a rusty lock once a year; in St. Andrew's on Easter Sunday, and in Goose Creek the Sunday after. And Charleston fills up its gasoline tanks on these days and rides out; and those who haven't automobiles or other personal means of conveyance, go out by special train, for so far has the present dared to intrude on the past that special excursions are run by the railroad for these occasions.

Woman As a Bull Fighter.

One would have thought that to enter into combat with a bull demanded more courage than any member of the gentler sex possesses. But even this dangerous calling has had its female follower. London Tit-Bits states. "Johanna Maestrick was the name of the lady in question. At an early age she was taken to see a bull fight in Portugal. Her feminine susceptibilities, far from revolting at the spectacle, were aroused to a keen desire and determination to emulate the prowess of the toreador. A teacher of the art was so struck with her keenness, physique, and beauty that he offered to become her instructor and to train her as a torera. She made her first appearance in the arena at Oporto. The trial proved that her agility and skill were equal to her courage, for she quickly laid out two ferocious bulls and rode off in triumph amid thunders of applause.

To Keep Suffrage Mementoes.

A portrait of Susan B. Anthony, together with the table upon which was written the call for the Seneca Falls convention of 1848—the first active movement in America to give women the vote—has been presented to the Natural History museum, in Washington, by the National American Woman Suffrage association. The portrait was painted by Sarah J. Eddy, and for the last two years it has hung in the headquarters of the national association. It represents Miss Anthony not as an inflexible leader of a great cause, but as a smiling, gray-haired woman, upon whose knee children are laying roses. The table was presented to Miss Anthony by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the convenors of the first convention.

Finnish Agriculture.

In spite of its northern position and its poor soil, agriculture is still the chief occupation of Finland, even though the cultivated area covers only 8.5 per cent of the land. The co-operative movement, the introduction and use of modern agricultural machinery and improved methods of cultivation have greatly helped in the development, but there is ample opportunity for further development. Cattle raising and dairying also have grown considerably the last decades. The lumber industry ranks second in importance, with about 61 per cent of the area of the country forest lands.

The Very Idear!

Farmer—Got a posthole augur in stock, Si?

Storekeeper—Why, ain't you done all your plantin' yet, Hi?

Farmer (registering innocence)—Plantin' what?

Storekeeper—Licker, you old fox!

OPERATION NOT NECESSARY

"Fruit-a-tives" Restored Her To Perfect Health

153 PAPINEAU AVE., MONTREAL.

"For three years, *I suffered great pain* in the lower part of my body, with swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist who said I must undergo an operation. I refused.

I heard about "Fruit-a-tives" so decided to try it.

The first box gave great relief; and I continued the treament. Now my health is excellent—I am free of pain—and I give "Fruit-a-tives" my warmest thanks".

Mme. F. GAREAU.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HOW TO FIGHT THE FLU

Dr. A. R. Hanks, M.O.H. of the town of Blenheim, writes as follows in the News-Tribune of that place.

Many people do not appreciate even yet the wonderful friend they possess in the common household bed. During the prevalence of the present epidemic take it from me the bed is the best friend you have better than doctor or nurse, food or medicine and that the sooner you attach yourself to that friend the better for you.

Do not wait for the doctor to tell you that you have the flu. If you have aches or pains or cough or fever, go to bed and stay there awaiting developments if you have not had the flu. If the flu does not develop no harm has been done, and if it does develop your early management will surely save you doctor's, nurses, and probably undertaker's bills, besides a lot of anxiety to your friends. Your fever may go up and your spirits down but don't worry. The flu is as harmless as chicken pox if you go to bed early and stay there religiously till you have been free from fever for twenty-four hours, and then stay four days longer to insure yourself against pneumonia. I feel absolutely assured that if you follow this simple rule you will have no pneumonia and no deaths.

Next to your bed your best friend is water, hot or cold, colored or flavored. it makes no difference, but fire water is to be despised as the rattlesnake. Experience as well as reason proves alcohol in any form in this disease is only harmful.

The consumptive seems to weather this disease as well as the vigorous, and the delicate or feeble stand a better chance than the ruddy and hardy, simply because he receives earlier attention. No one can fight the flu standing up. YOU cannot afford to try it. The sooner you recognize this fact the safer for you. One cannot insist too strongly on the absolute necessity even in mild cases on confinement to bed for four days after the fever has gone nor upon the necessity of closely observing the children for the approach of trouble. If every mother would take the temperature of her children morning and evening during this epidemic it would be time and energy well spent.

While scientists are searching for a serum or vaccine to prevent and cure the disease, the simple expedients suggested above will abolish mortality from this disease.

LONDON JOURNALS SAY TURKS MUST BE UNMOLESTED

London, Feb. 24—Agitation in favor of expelling the Turks from Constantinople, which has been a conspicuous feature in one section of the press recently and which has the support of religious and philanthropic bodies, met a counter blast fro manother section of the London newspaper world today, which contended question was one that could not be settled on sentimental considerations but must be left to the matured deliberation of the Supreme Allied Council. The Daily Telegraph counsels those who support the plea to expel the Turks, "to give more unprejudiced study to the new factors in the problem especially Great Britain's position as the power who must not disregard the feelings of many millions of its Moslem subjects. Similar opinions are expressed in other journals which call for consideration in the light of present circumstances.

Gilmour

Mrs. Brown, of Millbridge, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Sarg a few days.

Mrs. N. Reid is visiting her fa Mr. A. Gunter, who is quite sick.

Mr. J. Reid is visiting his s Mrs. A. Robison, and Mrs. M. R low, of Brinklow.

Mr. N. Dafoe spent Sunday his brother, Mr. R. Dafoe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie, o iff, visited Mrs. N. Reid one week.

Miss Ross Dafoe spent Sunday little Miss Delia Sargent.

Mrs. R. Dafoe spent Monday Mrs J. Dafoe.

What's the matter with Gunt hear of lots of news from the not let others hear about it.

Neighbors of a Ypsilanti, man, whose last request was t be laid out with a well-filled his mouth and matches in his says he was never allowed to about the house.

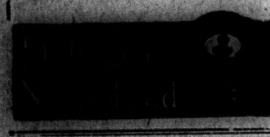
Healthy, Happy Boys and Girls

IS your child healthy? Is he or she up to standard weight, of good color, with plenty of rich, red blood to nourish the growing tissues?

For children who are thin, pale, anaemic, under weight, nervous, restless, sleepless, Dr. Chases' Nerve Food is of the greatest benefit imaginable.

Being mild and gentle in action, and yet wonderfully patent as a restorative, it soon makes the blood rich and builds up the feeble nerves.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



TAKE TWO YEARS TO OVERTAKE PRODUCTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Addressing the members of the Montreal Board of Trade, Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., dealt exhaustively with the subject of marketing and other economic conditions of interest in Canada resulting from the Peace Conference. Dr. Robertson stressed the need for greater production on the part of Canadian farmers, and said that it will probably take two years for the production of breadstuffs to meet the world's requirements and leave over a moderate reserve as security against scarcity the following year. He urged economy both on the part of the individual and nation.

After reviewing the Government control of food supplies during the war years, Dr. Robertson then took up the situation immediately following the armistice. With the ending of the war, there was general expectation of open markets and lower prices, but there were obstacles to the realization of those things. The warehouses, particularly in Great Britain, were full and it was practically impossible to take in new supplies of perishable commodities such as bacon, frozen beef, etc., and the most countries in Europe there was no ready money to pay for the supplies. There was an evident desire a nidintention on the part of the British Government to bring about de-control as soon as possible, but as soon as they took measures to that end, they found it impracticable to proceed without grave risk to the regular arrival of supplies, and without putting their fixed maximum retail prices in jeopardy. A difficult situation was created in Canada, particularly in the case of bacon, frozen beef and other perishable goods. There were large supplies of these commodities when the war ceased. But an agreement [illegible] Arrangement were facilitated [illegible] by the Canadian bacon was disposed of satisfactorily.

Dr. Robertson then explained the situation in regard to frozen beef. As to the wheat situation the speaker said that while the British Ministry desired to have a return to free commercial trading as speedily as possible, the governing factor in the situation was the maximum price for bread, which had been fixed at 4½ cents per pound retail. To permit that to be maintained it was necessary that the British miller should obtain wheat at the equivalent of about $1.80 per bushel delivered at the British mills. Under [illegible] circumstances a free market [illegible] not have meant the movement of any wheat to the United [illegible] from Canada. The British [illegible]ernment was absorbing the [illegible] between the cost of wheat [illegible]ded through the Royal [illegible]amission, and the price [illegible]ha millers, by means of a [illegible]ch, of course, became a [illegible]e British taxpayer. "We [illegible]ember." Dr. Robertson [illegible]n all the wheat bought [illegible]ain in Canada from the [illegible]8 and 1919 there was [illegible] to Britain of probab[illegible]nts a bushel." He [illegible]the present situation [illegible]here the Government [illegible] a certain measure of [illegible]ncourage production, [illegible]nd regulate distribu[illegible]

[illegible]on H. C. L.

[illegible]matters, the speaker [illegible] have a direct bearing [illegible] of living. There is an [illegible] conflict between the differ[illegible]ts of the Government policies [illegible]he one hand Governments are [illegible]ding up prices in order to encour[illegible] production to the maximum, and [illegible]the other hand by means of max[illegible]m retail prices they are holding [illegible] prices in order that these may [illegible]within the range of what the mass [illegible]the poorer people are able and willing to pay.

One of the primary causes of the high cost of living is that there are not enough of the necessary commodities to go around, and because of the fear that there will not be enough to meet the actual demands. A secondary cause is the depreciation in the value of buying power of the unit of money. That works two ways with injurious results from both. Many of those who receive greatly increased wages, because of the reduced value of money, are led to spend freely and wastefully. That aggravates the scarcity. On the other hand, some farmers who may be considering the investment in spending of money for wages, are deterred from doing so by reason of the number of dollars, or other units, that would be involved in the operation. The high cost of living, Dr. Robertson said, is more than an economic or political phrase. It is a grim reality which is being felt acutely by millions of people. There is not yet enough food to meet the world demand, much less to be safe against extended semi-famine conditions in case there should be a comparative failure of crops for one year. We have not any reserves in sight. The nations of the world cannot afford at this stage, after the great war struggle for justice and fair play to leave humanity exposed to the calamity of a poor crop all around with no reserves to fall back upon. In Canada to keep ourselves safe, and make ourselves strong in an economic sense, we must produce and save. This course is the right and wise one for the nation. It is also the best one from every point of view for every Province, every country, all communities and every individual farmer.

Produce to Maximum

As to the outlook, all one can state with reasonable certainty, is that it will likely take at least two years 1920 and 1921 for the production of breadstuffs to meet the world requirements and leave over a moderate reserve as security against scarcity the following years.

He pointed out that the outlook for the Canadian farmer is bright, and they will make no mistake in producing to the maximum for it will all be needed.

The obligation rests on every individual who enjoys the fruits of victory to share in the payment of the war debt. The only course is to work diligently with intelligence to live economically and waste nothing. While increased production can no longer be urged as a necessity of war, every man who has had an opportunity of learning the facts and studying the situation, is convinced that increased production is a necessity of peace. It is needed in all countries with whom we shared the losses of war before our united efforts brought complete victory. There is no other way to reach real prosperity, remove dangerous discontent open the way for abiding economic and social justice to each and to all.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

I note what you say with reference to co-operative business. To my mind, the one great thing standing in the way of successful co-operative business in Canada is that up to the present, when the farmer sells direct to the consumer, he expects to get the same price as the merchant would. When the consumer buys from the farmers, he expects to buy at the same price as the merchant would pay the farmer. Neither one are satisfied to split up between them. Then again, I question very much the possibility of getting big enough executive heads into the co-operative business that would give it the necessary "pep."

Vancouver, B. C. Feb. 25—Lumber manufacturers are reaping a harvest through the high prices and advantages of American exchange, for twenty per cent. of the cut goes to the United States. Cuba is the newest market for British Columbia timber. The steamer Mont Cervin, which last week brought 5,000 tons of sugar here, is now loading two million feet of dressed lumber for Havana.

Madoc Clubbing List

Review $1.50 and Globe $4, both $5.00
" $1.50, Mail & Empire $4 " 5.00
" $1.50, Toronto Star $3 " 4.25

MICKIE SAYS

NICKEL BY NICKEL

Newspaper Man Dribbled His Profit to Beggar.

Little Transaction by Which Scribe Thought He Was to Make $2.65 Didn't End in Just That Desired Way.

"A newspaper friend of mine," said Mr. Goslington, "tells me of an unusual experience he has had, in fact is still having with a beggar.

"He met this beggar first about a year ago. The circumstances attending this first meeting were novel and interesting and my friend wrote a little piece about it which was printed in his newspaper and for which he received $3. As he had given the beggar a nickel he figured that his net profit on this was $2.95. But:

"A couple of weeks later he again met this beggar, who again asked for a nickel, a request that my friend did not feel warranted in refusing. I don't think he would have refused anyway, my friend being an easy mark for beggars; but having profited by his original transaction with this beggar, he felt impelled to hand over this second nickel promptly, thus reducing his net on this little piece to $2.90.

"It wasn't long before my friend discovered that this beggar lived somewhere in his neighborhood and made that part of the town his quarry; for now he used to meet him here and there by intervals. Not always, by any means, when they met did the beggar approach him; commonly they passed each other as any other two might do, with no sign of recognition; but once in a while the beggar would ask for a nickel, which always my friend gave. In this way in the course of three months he gave up 35 cents, thus reducing the net of that $3 to $2.65. Then my friend had an idea.

"He foresaw that if this went on indefinitely, as there seemed every indication it would do, the beggar would get all of the $3, which to my friend seemed scarcely reasonable. But he did think that an even division would be no more than right to the beggar, and so when the $3 got down to $2.65 he set aside, in his mind, $1.15 as a drawing account to the beggar's credit, and he said to himself that when thus the original fund had been evenly divided he would stop giving and consider that he had done the square thing.

"Well, my friend tells me that, counting a nickel that the beggar drew yesterday, he has now drawn $1.40, so that now it is a question of a very few weeks only, three or four at the utmost, when the beggar will have drawn his full share.

"Then, my friend says, he is going to shut down and keep the rest himself; but what I think he will do will be to keep on paying till the whole three dollars is gone, his original profit being thus wiped out completely. I don't know what he can do then, unless he should write, covering all his experiences with this unusual beggar, another and longer story; moving then to another part of the city."

Transform Historic Westminster.

Prominent citizens of London are planning to rebuild the district around Westminster abbey as a memorial to those who distinguished themselves in the world war. The improvements include the construction of a great avenue, 120 feet wide, and a new Lambeth bridge. The design for the bridge will be chosen from plans submitted by architects from all over the world. Splendid buildings are projected for the University of London, for a Shakespearean theater, and for arts and science exhibits. The new avenue will contain groups of statuary commemorating the heroic deeds of the British, Canadian, New Zealand and Australian forces, as well as those of Britain's allies. It is intended to make this the finest and most impressive monumental avenue in the British empire.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Chinese Railways Busy.

Latest reports indicate that the 3,000 miles of government railways carry annually more than 25,000,000 passengers a total of 1,000,000,000 miles. Thirty-seven per cent of the receipts of the government railways come from the passenger service. On five of the lines the passenger revenues exceed those from transportation of goods. Ninety-five per cent of the passenger traffic is third-class at an average fare of one cent a mile, which means a large amount of travel by the poorer classes.

Wide macadamized highways are being constructed in the suburbs of many cities. The coming of the automobile will hasten this development. An automobile service across the Gobi desert connecting Peking with Urga and the Russian railway has been inaugurated.

English Lenses Superior.

When aero-photography commenced to play its great part in the war, it was found that the German-made lenses would do the work of picturing from above far better than British-made lenses. But the English opticians set to work, and in a short time they produced lenses that beat the German product fair and square. Captured aero-photographic apparatus during the latter part of the war showed that the lenses were inferior in quality to those made in Britain. No German-made lens has yet been found that would picture a barbed wire entanglement from a height of three miles, but the British product would, and very often did.

COAST OVER COBBLE STONES

Sport in Madeira Has Many Advantages Over That to Which Northerners Are Accustomed.

Cobble stones may not appeal to the uninitiated as ideal for coasting purposes, but they admirably serve the purpose. It all depends on how steep is the hill the cobbles pave. In other words, if isn't the material that makes the "slide," but the pitch of the slope.

Those of us who are accustomed to sliding down snow-clad hills, or tiny ascents made slippery by ice know little of the thrill a slide may possess. For some measure of the delight in the sport is frequently minimized by the frigid air that rushes past our tingling ears and some measure of the enjoyment is entirely lost by the chills that grip our shivering bodies.

Imagine—if you can—the thrill of coasting down a hill so steep that your "sled" flies over the cobbles much as is would speed over crusted snow or an ice glare. Instead of icy air that almost chills you to the marrow at the thought, picture yourself in springtime garments and fanned by summer breezes.

If you can imagine such a picture you will have enjoyed at least some part of the sport of coasting in an island where there is no snow or ice. Down the cobble-paved road the "sled" flies. For ten minutes you flash along in breath-taking rush, then you begin to grow accustomed to the speed and the novelty of the sport and you take time to look about you. But—like most other enjoyments—just as you're beginning really to enjoy it to the utmost your coasting ends.

Where is this extraordinary slide? On the island of Madeira, which belongs to Portugal, and lies in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Morocco.

How a Hero Died.

A dramatic incident in which a heroic young officer faced death in soldierly manner is the climax of a true story that recently appeared in Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American expeditionary forces.

He was Francis M. Leahy of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and he had served in the ranks before he won his commission. He used to tell of the days when he was orderly to Captain Pershing in the Philippines. One day while he was resting with his men by the wayside a German shell came whizzing out of space just as the order arrived that the regiment fall in and move on.

The shell plowed up the earth and stretched on the ground several men who were just getting to their feet. It hit the tree against which Captain Leahy was leaning and snapped it off like a stalk of asparagus. A piece of shell struck him in the back and tore its way through his chest.

"Good-by, boys!" he said, and his head sagged forward.

Then it was as if, somewhere in the universe, an invisible commander had called, "Attention!" Captain Leahy raised his head. With clearing voice he called the name of the officer next in command.

"Lieutenant Hansen," he said, "the command is 'Forward!' See the boys through!"

Then he died.

Recipient of Old Honor.

Prince Ferdinand Radziwill, who recently presided at the opening of the new Polish parliament, is a distant relative of the Hohenzollerns and one of the pillars of the old Polish nobility. The honor accorded Prince Radziwill was declared to be absolutely without political significance, but entirely a matter of custom. The prince came into the temporary presidency by reason of seniority only. He is eighty-five years old and is the oldest member on the floor of parliament. By virtue of a similar custom the youngest two members of the house, a socialist and a Catholic priest, neither of them more than twenty-five years old, acted as vice presidents and sat to left and right of the old nobleman all through the first session, assisting him in the carrying on of his duties.

Ships and Their Names.

Peace has brought with it the incidental discussion in a section of the English press of the meaning of and reason for the names of certain ships in the British navy. Truly my lords of the admiralty, acting as sponsors, have gone to some strange sources for the nomenclature. Not merely countries and cities have been drawn upon, but many of the creatures figuring in a menagerie have been freely utilized. Then there are the vessels named after the public schools and institutions of England, such as Uppingham, Tonbridge, Westminster, Rugby, Cheltenham, Epsom and so on. If Eton should feel jealous over the matter of its neglect it can take a kind of reflected comfort in the fact that there is a destroyer called Windsor.

Weights a Locomotive Hauls.

"How much more weight does the average passenger locomotive have to haul than in the days before the advent of the steel car?" I asked an expert Philadelphia locomotive builder.

"The old wooden passenger car weighed 40,000 to 60,000 pounds," he answered.

"The steel suburban car weighs 90,000 pounds.

"The larger steel car weighs 110,000 pounds.

"A parlor car weighs 1[illegible]0 pounds and the sleeping car 140,[illegible]

"As for the locomoti[illegible]self, the heavy Pacific type for pass[illegible]nger traffic weighs 230,000 to 300,000 pounds. The freight locomotive [illegible] course, go far beyond thi[illegible] more than 500,000 [illegible] Ledger.

JUST FUN

Big Undertaking.

"Few people realize the broad expanse of our nation's territory."

"Sometimes," commented Senator Sorghum. "I wonder if the expanse is not almost too broad. It is very difficult to cover all the points you would like to include in a speechmaking tour."

Joyous Generalities.

"I don't believe people fully understand what you mean by a soviet government."

"They are not supposed to understand it," replied the agitationist. "When people fully understand a proposition like that they are almost certain to pick out objections to it."

Experience.

First Slum Mother—Haven't those settlement girls nerve to come and tell us how to take care of children?

Second Ditto—I should say. Here I've nussed seven through everything a baby kin have and buried five of 'em.

Precocity.

"Our small son took a notion to imitate my violin-playing and smashed a pretty fine instrument," remarked the father.

"Isn't he just wonderful," exclaimed the mother. "A natural-born jazz artist!"

The Three "R's."

"Treaty making," said Senator Sorghum, "calls for the three 'r's.'"

"Ha! ha!" chimed the deferential laughter; "you mean 'reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic!'"

"No. Reading, reservation and rough house."

Illogical Treatment.

"Ma, why do people talk about the cream of things?"

"Because the cream of a thing is always considered the best, my son."

"If cream is the best, then why do they whip it?"

EARLY SYMPTOMS.

"I'd like to see that office boy of mine thirty years from now."

"Why so?"

"He ought to make a wonder as a tired business man."

Undisputed Autocrat.

To the most eminent of men
Of strength there comes a loss,
Which makes him own that now and then
The doctor is the boss.

Not Disturbed.

"If I draw my own will, I'll do you out of a fee, I suppose?"

"Not at all," replied the lawyer, "not at all. When the contest comes my fee will be ten times as much."

His Loss.

"A friend of mine lost his hands in the war."

"How terrible!"

"Wasn't it? He had to shut down his factory."

His Failure.

"The bad orator is a man who does evil with a good intention."

"How do you make that out?"

"Because he often murders a good speech while trying to deliver it."

Hard-Boiled Economy.

"You used to take your eggs soft-boiled."

"Eggs were less expensive then. Just now nobody can afford to risk spilling any part of one."

Joys of Economy.

"Why do you smile when the high cost of living is mentioned?"

"I am thinking of the large amount I now save every time I forego a needless expenditure."

The Mind of a Motorist.

"What do you regard as the most important of our railroad problems?"

"Beating an express train over a grade crossing," answered Mrs. Chuggins.

The Logical One.

"I wonder if it is dark inside the big airships?"

"Why, don't they always have a skylight?"

Their Advantage.

"Good typewriters are always in demand."

"No wonder; they have their business at their fingers' ends."

Its Sort.

"What's oral surgery, pa?"

"I guess it is the kind that mends a man's speech."

JEWELS AND THE WAR.

Many Valuable Gems Were Lost and Stolen.

Never perhaps in the history of the world have there been so many gems "loose" as there are in the present day. The treasures of the Serbian kings, the royal treasures of Russia, the jewels of private individuals whose homes were invaded—are today in the hands of unknown persons in various parts of the world. Few of the precious jewels of the European monarchs have appeared on the market.

Already the police of foreign countries are troubled with reports of frauds connected with these jewels. The impostor who professes to have a part of the "loose" loot is already offering to sell the treasures at a "ridiculously low price" if the purchaser will advance a certain sum "as evidence of good faith." And the police of foreign countries are surprised at the number of people who are caught in the little fraudulent game. The same fraud was practiced when treasures were reported lost in the French Revolution, in the Peninsular War, and in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871.

While the political pot boils in Russia with such intensity that an outsider takes his life in his own hands to enter the country, treasure seekers or their agents are already browsing around seeking the precious things that may come cheap among the sackers of the royal treasure houses. Whispers have spread of the stealthy passing of the wondrous gems concealed in filthy rags in the vile drinking dens of the criminal quarters of Petrograd. The agents of jewel seekers who have ventured into these criminal haunts for jewels stolen from the treasure houses of Russia are many. Decrees of death against the thieves have failed to restore the treasures.

The contents of the Kremlin, the greatest Russian royal treasure house, were alone estimated to be worth more than one hundred million dollars. In it were the thrones of the past emperors, the royal crowns, the collection of hundreds of years of Russia's barbaric splendor.

In the Winter Palace, the Petrograd residence of the court, were the crowns of the Czar and Czarina, and the renowned room full of diamond, emerald and ruby ornaments. The royal residence outside of Petrograd, Tsarskoe Selo, with its famous lapis lazuli room, of which the floor was ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl, was a third treasure house despoiled by the pillagers.

And the Serbian monarch's jewels—treasure that no common eyes had even looked upon—were looted as the invaders beat back the Serbian army late in 1916. In a secret vault within the grim walls of the ancient monastery of Vesoki Dechani, far up in a mountain gorge, the jewels had remained hidden as they accumulated through the ages. The monastery had been guarded by a superstitious reverence, where the holy dead would take vengeance against anyone daring to raise a predatory hand against it.

The royal jewels of Germany—their owners better able to take precautionary measures against their loss—have been secretly conveyed to places of security in Holland and Switzerland, and the jewels of the Hapsburgs are understood to have been preserved and in the hands of the Government that has superseded the old regime.

The Belgian and French Governments have received claims amounting to millions of pounds from private persons, pleading the loss of jewels during the German invasion and seeking compensation from the enemy, into whose hands they are supposed to have fallen. A huge amount of jewelery was buried in secret hiding places, many of which, it appears, have been rifled.

A Gay Dog.

"The late Dr. Anna Howard Shaw," says an exchange, "possessed a good vein of humor. A young relative of hers—we'll call him George—came from the country once and got a job in a Philadelphia store. George did not make much money, but he soon developed the society bug. He read all the society news he could get hold of, and talked in a big way to the doctor, about his friends in Spruce and Pine streets—yes, and even in Rittenhouse Square. Poor George was always hard up, and one evening his funds were so low that he fed in the park on a couple of pretzels and a hard-boiled egg. In the middle of this repast, his [illegible] Dr. Anna, passed in a car. George averted his head in sha[illegible] he hoped he wouldn't be seen; the doctor called to him: merr[illegible] 'Hello, George! Dining out again, [illegible] you, you gay young dog!'"

Using More Coffee.

Whether prohibition has or has not increased the use of coffee, it is at least a fact that the people of the United States are now consuming more coffee than has been their custom and paying far greater sums for it than ever before. A statement by the National City Bank of New York shows that the quantity of coffee brought into the United States in the calendar year 1919 was greater than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that the cost is about three times as much a pound as formerly. The imports for the ten months ending with October approximate 1,140,000,000 pounds, against 940,000,000 pounds in the same months of the year, and 1,121,000,000 pounds the corresponding months of 1917, the former high record years in importation.

A Cattle Census.

In order to determine just what protective measures should be taken to preserve cattle in Argentina, a new cattle census will be taken. The growing exportation of meat has meant a decrease in live stock since 1914. In 1918 there were 2,275,000 head of cattle and 2,145,000 head of sheep slaughtered.

R. J. Graham, Pres. Edgar Judge, Vice-Pres. George S. Jones Gen. Man.

The Good Judge Says

That farmers would do well to secure for seed some of the No. 1 Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat arriving at our elevators to be recleaned, also Ontario Spring Wheat.

I favored with a good season good Spring Wheat should be a profitable crop. It would enable us to use less Manitoba Wheat and be more independent of the West: at any rate we will always be buyers of all kinds of Wheat and Grain at the highest possible prices.

The Judge-Jones Milling Co. Ltd.
Belleville, Ont.

Montreal Office,
215 Board of Trade Bldg.

Coe Hill I. O. D. E.

The Coe Hill Chapter of the I. O. D. E. No. 155, held their annual meeting in the Orange Hall on February 23rd, 1920, at eight p. m. Mrs. N. A. R. Green opened the meeting. After conducting the newly-elected Regent, Mrs. R. N. Gunter to her chair, Mrs. Gunter assumed her duties and the following officers were installed:

1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. W. T. Nugent
2nd " " —Mrs. T. A. Hanthorne
Secretary—Mrs. A. J. Bristol
Treasurer—Mrs. C. E. Muffit
Standard Bearer—Mrs. J. W. Dafford
Echo Secretary—Miss Lena Tivy
Educational Sec.—Miss Mabel Heffron

The Secretary's and Treasurer's report read as follows:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from 1918	$ 22 85
Yarn on hand at close of war sold	52 05
Quilt fund	50 00
Proceeds from Tea	92 0
Talent money	32 1
Sale of Autograph Quilt	17 0
Proceeds Oyster Supper	27 15
Sacks Sold	32 43
Special Donations	5 56
Total	$311 80

EXPENDITURES

Contribution to Badge for Mr. Gunter	1 0
Postage and Correspondence	1 2
Batting and Cotton	2 1
Donations to Children's Shelter	80 00
Donation to Pearson's Hall for Blind Soldiers	125 00
Donation to local G. W. V. A.	7 00
Prize donation to Coe Hill Fair	0
Donation to Navy League	27 00
Donation to Armenian Relief Fund	25 00
Year Book	5 00
Total	$275 61
Receipts	$311 80
Expenditures	$275 61
Balance on hand	36 19

There were 43 members on the roll and 23 in good standing.

Each member donated a pound box Christmas Cheer to the Children's Shelter Belleville.

The business of the meeting being ended an excellent banquet was served, this being the first "Treat" the Coe Hill Chapter have allowed themselves since their organization in 1916. This was followed by an interesting programme of speeches and songs as follows.

Lady in Chair—Miss G. Gunter
"The King", and "Canada" Proposed by Mrs. A. L. Bristol, Responded by Miss M. Heffron.
Chorus "O,Canada"
The Imperial Order I. O. D. E. proposed by Mrs. Robt. Blackburn, responded by Mrs. N. A. R. Greene and Mrs. C. E. Muffit.
The Returning Officers, proposed by Mrs. R. N. Gunter, responded by Mrs. T. A. Hanthorn and Mrs. J. W. Dafford.
Chorus, "For they are Jolly Good Fellows"
The Newly Elected Officers, proposed by Miss L. Tivy, responded by Mrs. W. T. Nugent.
God Save the King
Mabel C. Heffron
Educational Sec.

WINDSOR BRICKLAYERS TO GET $1.25 PER HOUR

Windsor, Feb. 27—The demands of Windsor bricklayers for a wage of $1.25 an hour will be agreed to by the contractors according to George Goodman, Chairman of the bricklayers' section of the Builders' and Contractors' Association. The union scale last year was 87½ cents an hour.

The men, however, will be notified that the wage rating must remain in effect for the whole year. The contractors have pledged themselves not to pay any further increases during 1920.

"We adopted the proposition submitted by the men," Mr. Goodman said, "because we believe such an increase will meet the increased cost of living during the year."

Business Men, Professional Men, School Teachers, Clergymen, Etc.

Use Printed Stationery

It costs little more than the plain—gives caste to your business or profession. We have several qualities of Letter Heads, Note Heads and Envelopes, as well as a full line of Commercial Stationery.
Some Spring or Summer Announcement is wanted—a circular, booklet or dodger—perhaps some Billheads or Statements—Labels or Tags.
Your Printing is what we are asking for—and we can ask for it with good grace, for we do the kind of Printing that pleases fastidious people.

The Review Job Department,
MADOC, ONT.
Let us Figure on Your Requirements

REGULAR MEETING OF MADOC VILLAGE COUNCIL

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communication received from Canadian Westinghouse Co., re transformer.

Tufts-McKinnon—that Reeve interview parties interested and report at next meeting. Carried.

Auditors C. I. Ross and G. C. Moon presented their report.

Tufts-Nayler—That Auditors report be accepted. Carried.

Robertson-Nayler—That Auditors receive $20.00 each for their services. Carried.

On motion the following accounts were ordered to be paid.—Jas. Whytock for coal for fire hall, $28.00; R. O'Riordon Sr., street work, $8.40; J. Burkett, $3.00; Cox and team, $5.00; G. Huffman, 40c; H. Mitchell Wood for fire hall, $4.00; S. Thompson, work, $1.00; F. Dafoe, Supplies $25.25; R. McGhee, O. T. A., $10.00; D. Cillen, Div. Court Sittings, $12.00; W. Knox, repair on Fire Hall, 75c.; McDonald & Wilson, supplies, $74.-36; Hydro-Electric Power Co., power, $398.97.

Robertson-Tufts— That Council go into committee as a whole on By-laws. Carried.

Reeve appointed Coun. McKinnon to the chair.

Tufts-Nayler—That Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to borrow as required, the sum of ten thousand dollars from Dominion Bank, Madoc. Carried.

Tufts—Burns—that Council resume as before. Carried.

McKinnon-Tufts—That By-lawNo 357 be read a third time, passed signed and sealed. Carried.

Tufts-Nayler—That sum of $50. be placed to credit of poor fund. Carried.

McKinnon-Nayler— That Council adjourn to call of Reeve. Carried.

Coe Hill

A very pleasant evening was spent by the young people of the Coe Hill Methodist Church on Wednesday evening Feb. 25, when they assembled at a "Farm Home" in the near vicinity. The young people spent the evening in playing games, dancing and partaking of the delicious taffy served by the young ladies. Among those present were, Miss Luella Wilson, the Misses Hennessy, Misses Peacock, Miss Heffron, Ruby Gilroy, and Miss Addie Andrews, Messrs. Earl Haynes, Edward Swayne, Herbert Dafoe, Wilfred and Edward Gunter. All report a real sticky enjoyable time.

Coe Hill welcomes the new Blacksmith in the village.

Coe Hill Chapter I. O. D. E. held their annual meeting on Feb. 23, Followed by a banquet, the Ladies report splendid time and a good crowd in spite of bad weather and prevailing sickness.

THE INFLUENZA SITUATION

Mr. T. F. Wills, city sanitary inspector, is able to be about again on his duties after having been laid up with an attack of the "flu." His report for the week ending Feb. 1st showed 200 new cases of influenza and that for the week ending Feb. 28th 150 new cases.

It is thought that the epidemic is tending to subside now. Although it may not be known generally, there were in Belleville during the month of February ten deaths due to the scourge, seven of influenza and three of pneumonia. At one time the epidemic was more serious than the public as a whole thought, although as individuals the people have taken precautions to protect themselves.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

For Better or Worse

By HENRY KIRK

(Copyright.)

Marion Story sat in the midst of her wedding gifts. They were spread about upon tables that lined three sides of the room.

There were little round boxes, and large square ones piled with glittering things—in one a rope of pearls, in another a collar of diamonds.

The girl to whom these things belonged sat very still and stared at them. There was no light of triumph in her eyes, no joy of possession that one might think should be there. She showed no satisfaction, no supreme elation. She was almost a thing of stone.

She looked over them all as if they did not exist, as if they were not even thought of, and the shining collar in its velvet box threw no light into her eyes.

A man who had been standing by the window turned carelessly.

"You'll have to send them back, won't you?" he said. The girl did not look at him. "Miserable business, but it's the thing to do. Wonder what they'll say!" He took up a sapphire brooch. "Mrs. Olin Winthrop! Mrs. Olin will say, 'Thank heaven, I can use this again.'" The girl did not move. "For heaven's sake, old girl, why don't you look up!"

"My dear Fred, you will be good enough to remember that this is not your wedding!"

"Nor yours, either," the man laughed. "I don't see anything funny in that!"

"You know why you're going to do it?"

"Yes, I know that."

"Well!"

"And I'm going to do it!"

"What's all the fuss about, then?"

A man with iron gray hair and gray eyes came into the room.

"Father, I wish you would insist upon Fred being a little more decent!" She got up and went to the window. The young fellow started after her.

"Marion, I'm not doing anything. What's up? I think we're all concerned in this little strategy upon an equal footing."

"What is it?"

"Nothing, dad. I was only—trying to—cheer Marion up a little."

"You don't seem to have gone about it in the right way. Marion?"

"Yes?"

"Come here." The girl went to her father.

"Bayliss is repeating his father's game. All day he has been at it—pushing me to the wall—and when he has me there, making me go upon my knees to him. Well, have you nothing to say?"

The girl looked at her father with cold eyes. "What may I say? I am going to do this thing tomorrow. I am going to deny him at the altar in the presence of my friends and his friends—of the whole world, as far as that goes!"

"It is your duty."

"Yes, father, and I shall not shirk it. For you—but what will become of me! What man would care to ask me to marry him after I had done such a thing!"

"I say, Marion!"

"Well, Fred Story, would you? Would you go to a girl who had refused a man at the altar, shamed him, humiliated him in the most horrible manner possible?"

"His father almost ruined your father—nearly disgraced him! Is that something to forget? And the hate of that man is in his son. I hate him as much as he hated me. The whole Bayliss tribe—for fifty years they have been in my way, and this boy is doing the same thing his father did—no, only trying to do it, for I shall have him where I wish him!"

"Don't get melodramatic, dad; you know very well Billy Bayliss isn't that bad, although it's crude enough as it is. Marion will turn him down tomorrow—then we will call it square. 'Do you take this man?'—Not on your life!—Bing!—Wedding ring thrown upon floor—Exit haughty Marion Story amid the applause of the gallery and the hisses of the opposing faction!"

Four girls came gaily into the room.

"Marion," said one of them, "I've brought the girls to see the things. You've met my father; my brother Fred? Aren't they simply glorious? Just look at this collar!"

Miss Story waited in her father's drawing-room for the man she had promised to marry.

He would come to her in a moment, with violets or some other delicate offering.

Her romance with Will Bayliss had begun six years before, when they were little more than children.

The opposition of their parents had made little difference.

She had loved this man with all her thought, but now it seemed to have given way to quite another feeling. It was anything but the old tenderness. Regret was there, and it was the regret that a woman might give to a dead child.

The opposition of her father had made little difference at first, but like water dripping upon a stone, it finally made [illegible] impression.

It [illegible] never have done so until she [illegible] that he was becoming somewhat [illegible] different, a sort of dignified distance [illegible] she could not understand.

She learned that her father had been forced to the wall, and his influence, his very credit threatened. This roused her father's blood in her, and she felt that she hated the man's son.

Whatever it was that had separated them, she knew that they were no longer as they had been.

She stood very still, waiting for him to come in.

Then he came into the room, a very tall, clear-eyed young fellow. He came directly toward her, carrying half a dozen orchids and a mass of violets. She took them silently and sat down. Then she covered her face with the flowers.

The man looked at her a moment without a word, then he said slowly:

"Marion, I am afraid we have——" He hesitated. "I am afraid we have not—you have not been happy. I do not know how to say it, but——"

The girl looked at him quietly. "'But what?"

"If you do not wish to—to—have this—thing go on——"

"You mean, you mean you do not wish to—to—oh, I cannot say it!"

"Marion! Marion! That I do not wish to—that I——"

"Yes, that you do not wish to marry me! I know! I know!"

The man's lips twitched, but he never took his eyes from hers. "I mean that, if—you did not——"

"Have I said so?"

"No."

"Well!"

"I wish you—to be happy!"

"That is the greatest wish that one could have for another, isn't it?" She laughed a little hysterically.

"I have never wished you to be anything else. There's only one thing that we should understand before—and that is——"

"I know, that you will be the master!"

"There must be some one to say what shall be done, although master is an ugly word."

"Yes, men never like it in that way, but it is true! What do you mean by saying this?"

"I mean only that our home shall be our own, and that we shall live in it alone."

"I know—you do not wish my father——" She laughed bitterly.

"I wish only your happiness, and my own. It has been a trying winter. You do not know it, but my father's affairs were not in the best way when he died——"

"Are you intimating that my father was at all responsible?"

"The Street is a strange place, Marion, and many odd things happen there—old friends become enemies, and—well—what is the use in reviving unpleasant memories? It is all dead——"

"Revive them? They are not dead with me, but you have been busy in the Street, and I know what you are doing there!"

"It has been for you. That is all that I may say about it. Marion, won't you believe in me? I may have neglected you, but I was thinking of you all the while, down there. Won't you trust me?"

The girl rose. "Will you pardon me if I say good night?" she said. "I am tired!"

The next day at noon, Miss Story went up the aisle of the church upon the arm of her father. Her friends filled the seats about her. There seemed so many of them, they almost hung from the arched roof.

The triumphal music crashed from the organ and flooded her entire being, but with a mockery that almost choked her.

If they had only run away, as they had planned so many times when they first began to know their love!

The long aisle seemed interminable. With every step it seemed to stretch on and never end, and her agony with it. Then in a moment it did end, and the organ ceased. He was there waiting for her, and he took her hand.

The old minister who had baptized her stood there with open book, and faintly she heard his droning chant.

She heard him say "I will," knew her time had come, and raised her eyes.

Her father was behind her, and all he meant—the opposition of her family, the fearful strength of which oppressed her senses. She was one of them.

It was her hour, and she rejoiced in her heart, so loudly that she hoped no sound of regret would be heard above it.

The words of the clergyman came to her as from another world, through another consciousness for which she could not account, but she was impatient for them to be over, that the whole thing might be ended.

Faintly she heard them—love, honor and obey! She felt his fingers press her own, and the touch of him instantly roused her against her father and her family, who were awaiting her denial.

Suddenly she became conscious that her hour had come indeed.

The minister was awaiting her answer to the great question. The man beside her was waiting.

She felt the strength of the hand holding her own, she felt the strength of the arm above it. She looked up into his eyes. They were the eyes of a man who did not knock at the heart of every woman.

As if afraid that he would not knock at her own again, and that she might lose him, she said, faintly but quickly: "I will!"

Doesn't Need To.

"Every girl wants a clear conscience, of course."

"Well?"

"But she doesn't fuss over that as she does over her complexion."—Louisville Courier-Journal

DISREGARD.

"Why do you insist that the farmer is not properly considered? Everybody is talking about the importance of agricultural production."

"Maybe it's something like professional jealousy," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We go to the county fair expectin' to have all kinds of a fuss over the prize pigs and pumpkins and find that the whole crowd has rushed off to the trottin' races and the movin' pictures."

Indefinite.

"They're engaged."

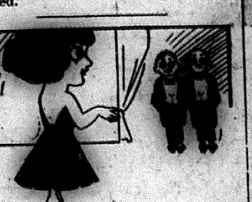
"When are they going to marry?"

"That's very indefinite. She has agreed to wait until he earns enough to support a wife, and at the present cost of living that's not what you'd call a very bright prospect."

Inquiry.

"Which came first, the chicken or the egg?" inquired the quizzical person.

"Please don't start that!" protested Senator Sorghum. "We already have enough investigating committees figuring on questions that'll never be answered."



LUCKY GIRL.

"I say, old chap, I hear you are engaged to Miss Sweet. Is that true?"

"Quite true, old top. Isn't she the lucky girl?"

The Real Reason.

Some reasons landlords raise their rent
Are sad and some are funny;
But few in truth have said it is
Because they want the money.

Try, Try Again.

"Has your wife a sense of humor?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Pynhed. "I have told her the same joke over and over and I don't believe she has laughed at it more than twice in her whole life."

A Puzzle.

"This gambling in stocks by trusted employees reminds me of the old beheading puzzles."

"How so?"

"Behead speculation and what remains?"

Tyranny of Fashion.

"Do you think your wife will always want to vote?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton; "unless, of course, something happens to make it appear that voting has gone out of style."

The Difficulty.

"I don't know exactly how to answer this letter."

"Why, what is the trouble about it for such a ready correspondent as you?"

"It's anonymous."

Economies.

"Are you studying to be a political economist?"

"No," replied the patient citizen. "The world doesn't need so many political economists now. What it demands now is personal economists."

The Tempestuous Telephone.

"You never scold over the telephone."

"No. The operator has to use the machine all day long. If she can keep her temper, I guess I can."

Indefinite.

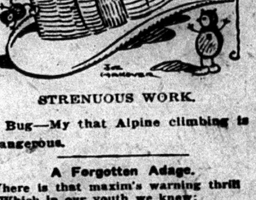
She—Always the same answer when I want to do a little shopping. How long do you expect to be without money to give me?

He—As long as I'm short.

The Imitative Juvenile.

"You used some very rough language to your playmates, Bobbie."

"Yes'm," admitted Bobbie. "We've got a new game. We're playin' politics."



STRENUOUS WORK.

Bug—My that Alpine climbing is dangerous.

A Forgotten Adage.

Where is that maxim's warning thrill
Which in our youth we knew:
"Old Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do!"

The Idea.

"Pop, why do they call in some places a political party the Extreme Left?"

"Because when they are left, that is the way they are left."

Boldness of the Amateur.

"What makes you think our friend knows very little about running a railroad?"

"The fact," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "that he is so willing to try it."

AN ARABIC DICTIONARY.

Ponderous Volume Comes From the "Golden Age."

The ponderous dictionaries of Europe, even the famous many volumed etymological index of Larousse, which is the monumental work of all modern tongues, are more than surpassed by the Arabic dictionaries of 500 years ago, which are still the great authority for students in that language.

The Arabic dictionary most used by scholars who are familiar with no other language is in twenty quarto volumes and weighs close to [illegible] pounds. There is a fifty pound volume abridgement of it, presumably for use at home. This and practically all the Arabic dictionaries were made in the time of the great Harun-al-Raschid.

The Islamic Empire is credited by Moslems with two great eras. The first was that of conquest, when the only history was written with the sword. Then came centuries of Mohammedan domination, when the Moslems peacefully held the empire they had conquered in Asia and the Iberian Peninsula. During this art and literature flourished and the Arabic dictionary was born. In fact the flower of this period was the golden time of Calif Harun-al-Raschid.

Each of the words that have been familiar in the daily life of the nomad Arabs for centuries has an enormous number of synonyms. The lion, for example, was feared by villagers and hunted not only for sport but as a matter of necessity. Therefore in the Arabic dictionary the lion has more than a hundred different names. The camel was the sole mean of transportation across the thirsty deserts and is characterised in 122 different ways. But above all the horse and the sword were the two great standbys of the Arab. There are more than 200 different words that convey ideas of "horse" and "sword." All other familiar words, such as tent, flocks, herds, water, woman, sun and air, have long lists of synonyms that are interchangeable and in constant use. This affords some slight explanation why Arabic dictionaries are of so large a size.

Arabic, so the Arabs say, was the language of the Babylonians, and it is also contended by them that it was the tongue in which Abraham spoke.

China's New Language.

Chu Yin Tzu-Mu, as it is called, is not the first attempt to give China a rational writing. To understand it, one must remember that Chinese is entirely made up of monosyllables. There are only 420 monosyllables in the Pekinese official dialect. The number of words in the Imperial Dictionary of K'ang Hai, two centuries old, but still the standard, is 44,4[illegible] Each monosyllable on the average has 105 meanings, says a writer in Asia Magazine. These are distinguished in two ways: First, by the slight differences of pronunciation, and, second, by the association of one word with the word next to it. It must be remembered that each of these 105 variations of the same monosyllable is an entirely distinct word to the Chinese, and each has an ideograph which bears no suggestion of the 104. It is easy to see [illegible] Romanization failed. In a little dictionary which the missionaries [illegible] to use were 165 characters Romanized as "chi" and 178 as "i" (pronounced like English "e").

Chu Yin Tzu-Mu uses 39 symbols, 24 initials, 12 finals and three medials or connecting sounds. These do not even remotely suggest Roman characters, but they represent all the sounds of what is to be the new national language. The new national language was founded on the so-called Mandarin. This was already spoken in fifteen out of the eighteen provinces, for the southern coast provinces have a quite different speech. But the pronunciation of Mandarin varied so much that natives of different provinces often were unable to understand each other. To overcome this difficulty a standardized pronounciation was adopted. [illegible] pronunciation was fixed for about 800 words, and all the rest group themselves naturally around these.

Then in the fall of 1918 a special congress of representatives of all the provinces, called by the National Ministry of Education, officially adopted Chi Yen Tzu-Mu as the written language of China. A Government decree to this effect was promulgated November 23, 1918.

Lynching In U. S.

Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during 1919, an increase of 18 over 1918, the Department of Record and Research of Tuskegee University announces through its annual report. Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes, seven were whites. One negro [illegible] was included in the list. [illegible] sons were burned to death [illegible] were killed and their b[illegible] ward burned. Nineteen [illegible] ed with murder, all [illegible] having been charged w[illegible] four each for abetting [illegible] ing officers of the law, [illegible] of the law otherwise [illegible] women, and three b[illegible] marks about the [illegible] Seventy-seven of the [illegible] red in the south and [illegible] and west.

Protecting Ca[illegible]

An ingenious contri[illegible] ing of a framework of [illegible] is fastened to the bod[illegible] pigeons in China. [illegible] of the birds the ai[illegible] the tubes produces [illegible] sound which fright[illegible] and keeps them at a [illegible]

Greeks Go Ho[illegible]

Approximately 12,000 Gr[illegible] returned to their native la[illegible] this continent since last June. [illegible] the first of last year more than [illegible] 000,000 in postal orders has [illegible] remitted to Greece, in addition t[illegible] money carried by returning G[illegible] in the form of drafts and bank[illegible]

h to secure the $1.50 rate must pay for their paper in advance.

North Hastings Review.

$1.50 a Year — "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" — $2 to the United States

Established April 6, 1877—No. 11 — Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, March 11, 1920 — Postage Prepaid

PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHES

Mr. Canadian

Whether you intend to buy a new Suit or not it is well worth your while to step into Cross & Co's store and see for yourself some of the very best clothing our Canadian firms can make. These are English goods put together by Canadian hands--and again we say it is well worth your while to have a look at them and to have a feel of them. Cross & Co. are laying great stress on their "Made in Canada Week" and to introduce these fine new Suits a substantial reduction in price will be made for a limited time only.

For Miss Canada

are beautiful new wool plaid Skirts, not two alike. These came by mistake in a double quantity to us and, rather than return them to the factory we will give our customers the advantage of buying them at almost half price during this week.

Let us all get the habit of wearing Canadian made garments. Boost Canada--that's the idea of the long-established firm of

CROSS & Co. OF MADOC.

The Store of Quality

for Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks Silverware, rich Cut Glass and Novelties, Seamless Wedding Rings and Presentation Jewelry a Specialty.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce is prepared to help farmers in every way possible.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL - - $15,000,000
REST - - $15,000,000

MADOC BRANCH, A. Y. Snider, Manager.

Communication

Toronto, Ont.

To the Editor, North Hastings Review, Madoc.

Dear Sir:—

As a stranger travelling through the County of Hastings I had the pleasure of staying over night at a village called Eldorado. During the evening I was informed that a meeting was to be held in the hall under the direction of the U. F. O. The subject was on dairy and cheese and to form branches, these to be controlled by the head office. The meeting was to take place at 8 p. m., Feb. 26 but did not commence until 9.30 p. m.

The speaker, Mr. Cowan, urged them to form this club and told them not to lose time, and explained how it could be done. I would like to have given all the details but it would take a large column to explain. The main business was that they should select their officers, also one head who will keep in touch with the head office and give instruction to the branches. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask you whether this is forming a trust concern? For my part I would say yes.

I am sure that you agree with me that the Government has tried to keep these trusts down for a good many years. I also informed the chairman that it was a mistake to force this on them without explanation, as the men did not understand and were taken by surprise. Will you inform Mr. Cowan through your paper that Mr. Morrison of the U.F.O. is getting more than $18.00 a year, and if this is the object of the U. F. O. to form trusts, then its time to make a quick change.

The meeting ended with a failure and no result

Yours faithfully,
G. MORRIS,
453 Logan Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

On the evening of Feb. 26 a large number of friends and neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Campbell for a social evening, as they are soon leaving for Madoc. After a few hours of chat and games Mr. John Gray called to order and Miss Alice Howe read an address and two beautiful chairs were presented to them. The recipients thanked them all for their kindness and good wishes and hoped to see them all again in the near future in Madoc.

To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell,

Dear friends:

We, your lifelong friends have gathered on this occasion to spend one more social evening with you before your departure from our midst. It is indeed with feelings of regret we think of you going as you have always proven yourselves worthy and true friends, always willing to help in any way the welfare of the community. But as these partings are inevitable and we know you will always make warm friends for yourselves wherever you go, we ask you to accept these chairs as a small tokenand reminder of the loyal and true friends you leave behind. Wishing you health and God speed.

Signed on behalf of the community.

Madoc Clubbing List

Review $1.50 and Globe $5, both $6.00
" $1.50, Mail & Empire $4 " 5.00
" $1.50, Toronto Star $3 " 4.25

NARROW ESCAPE OF HAROLD MAN

Mr. Robert Cranston of Harold met with a very serious accident last Thursday afternoon while drawing gravel out of a gravel pit on his farm. As he was engaged at this work the roof of the pit fell on him and he was completely buried. Fortunately some others had been getting out gravel at the time. Mr. Irvine Heath, who was one of them, saw it cave in and realizing that time was everything, he called to Harry Heath and a Mr. Reid who were also near, to come to the rescue. The three men went at work with as much speed as they could and finally removed the gravel from Mr. Cranston's head. The operation had only taken three minutes, and during part of this time the men had had to work with their hands instead of shovels for fear of injuring Mr. Cranston.

After he was rescued from his perilous position, he was attended by Dr. Simmons of Springbrook and Dr. Potts of Stirling, who had been called to the scene. They found Mr. Cranston's right leg badly fractured above the knee. They placed the injured leg in splints and had him brought to Belleville on Friday. An X-ray examination was necessary.

Mr. Crancton is suffering much pain from bruises.

Had Mr. Cranston not been rescued in five or six minutes it is doubtful if he would have survived.

THE PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

There have been rumors that the route of the provincial highway through Belleville may on the east side of the river be run along Bridge street east, almost to the city limits afterwards crossing diagonally to some farm land (to be purchased) to link up with the road along Thurlow front. Last evening the city council received the following petition, signed by 69 citizens, favoring Front and Dundas street route.

"As the Kingston Road or Dundas street in the city is recognized as a thoroughfare and has been selected by the government engineer as the Provincial highway we your petitioners pray that your honorable body will not be influenced by personal or other interests or permit any division of said highway from Dundas street to Bridge street or any other street in the city, believing as we do that the best interests of the city will be served by carrying out the government engineer's plans."

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

We are headquarters for

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—AND—

Hot Shot Batteries

—AND—

Everything Electrical

for your Auto or Engine.
Consult the Electrical Expert

John Burkitt
Electrician
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Madoc
Phone 61

Penman's Silk Hose

Here is welcome news for you. Just to hand a shipment of Penman's Silk Hose ordered a year ago, knitted with 3-ply heels, toes and feet. They are all guaranteed to stand any wear strain.

Colors Black, White, Navy Blue and Brown.

B. O'HARA

Farmers' Business

This Bank offers every facility for transacting Farmers' business.

We feel sure that it will be to your interest to discuss your banking requirements with us.

We shall be pleased to have you call on us at your first opportunity.

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

Building Material

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Madoc Sash & Door Factory

We have on hand a quantity of

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles, No. 1 Spruce Lath, Fir Flooring, Fir Siding, Fir Ship Lap and No. 1 Yellow Pine Finish.

JOHN ROBERTSON

Empire Theatre

Friday & Saturday, March 12 & 13

Bert Lytell starring in

Easy to make Money

and also a 2-Reel Mack Sennett Comedy

Ladies First

Tuesday and Wednesday

March 16th and 17th

Enid Bennett playing in

Marriage Ring

and also a 2-reel Mack Sennett Comedy "Beware of Boarders."

Adults 20c. - - Children 10c.

SEE THE DIFFERENCE

Here are two cans with glass sides inserted to show contents. On the left is an ordinary varnish stain. See the muddy sediment settled at the bottom. It must be stirred before using and never gives good results. On the right is Campbell's Varnish Stain—clear as a crystal—no dregs or sediment. Its ingredients are scientifically unified. You can use it on any floor or furniture with perfect results.

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN

DISSOLVES GREASE SPOTS

There! we have given you two big reasons for using Campbell's in preference to all others. You'll find many other reasons in the first can you buy.

There are 13 colors: Natural wood color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, cherry, mahogany, green, rosewood, white enamel, flat black, gloss black, piazza green and piazza red.

Color cards sent free upon request.

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Notice!

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A liberal discount allowed on all Rubber Footwear and Overshoes. Men's Heavy Underwear, Sweater Coats, Lined Smocks and Horse-Blankets.

Order your spring supply of Sap Buckets, Syrup Tins, and Dairy Pails early as supplies are short this year o naccount of the scarcity of tin plate.

Now is the time to secure your grass seed. It is always sure to advance weekly up to seeding time.

-Rennies Calf Meal, and Oil Cake Foodalways on hand. Pratt's Stock Food to tone up your stock is always on order.

Our Wall Paper has arrived and those selecting early get the best patterns.

Auto Tires and accessories, Motor Oils, Machine Oils, 2 Grades Gasoline and Royalite.

Choice Groceries and Provisions Best prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Hides and Deacons.

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Successor to Vandervoort Bros.

Musical Talks

NO. VII—THE OPERA

The Opera is a dramatic entertainment of which music forms an essential, and not merely an accessory part. Music and acting have been associated from the very early savage days when the music was only the beating of the tom--tom, and the acting was the wild movement of the war dance. We now regard opera as a great display of action, beautiful scenic effect, a big orchestra and fine singing. The aim of the opera is to interpret the drama yet there is little speaking and much singing. There are various forms of opera and I will just mention the most important: opera ballad—sentimental; opera buffa—comic or low comedy; opera dramatic—romantic; grand opera—all singing; full orchestra, high musical character.

Away back in the 16th century in a beautiful city of Italy called Florence, a few gentlemen gathered together to discuss how to discover or recover the music of the ancient Greek drama, which had been lost for many centuries. The names of these gentlemen were Galileo, father of the astronomer; Caccini, Peri, Strezzi, Renuccini and some others They met at the palace of Giovanni Bardi, and they called themselves "La Camaratta" They talked of the ancient Greeks and of the Romans who sang their tragedies throughout on the stage, accompanied by an orchestra of lyres and flutes. This group of men thought it would be a great thing, and worth the effort to revive that same kind of stately entertainment.

Renuccini..

One man of this company named Renuccini, wrote a story for a drama and named it "Dafne" and produced it at the house of Count Corsi, but the score has been lost. Three years later the same man, Renuccini,wrote another poem, the story of a musician named Orpheus and the opera was named Eurydice. Two Musicians of the company, Peri and Caccini, wrote music to it, but the music of Peri was considered most appropriate. This opera, Eurydice, is considered the first opera ever written,(and was presented at the festivities to celebrate the marriage of Henry IV of France to Marie di Medici. Of this opera we know very little concerning the costumes they wore or the stage setting, but we do know that the composer sang the hero's role, and back of the stage Signor Corsi presided at the harpsichord. This little gathering of men who worked out this opera intended it to be a revival of Greek musical work, but in place of that they unconains the great principle of the modern opera. Renuccini, seven years later wrote the libretto's for the operas "Arianna" and "Orteo" The music was written by Monteverde.

Monteverde

The father of instrumentation is Monteverde He was the first to put character to the orchestra. To the opera "Orfeo" he collected an orchestra of more than 30 instruments Monteverde is the man that invented the tremolo and pizzicato in violin playing. His orchestra consisted of such instruments as flutes, lutes, viols, harpsichords, or spinet and the orchestra was always placed behind the scenes. So far all operas had been performed in large houses or castles and not until opera was in vogue thirty-seven years, was an opera house built. The first opera house was built in Venice and from this time on the growth of opera spread into other large cities particularly Vienna and Paris.

Lulli

A boy named Lulli was brought from Italy when a child and worked in Paris in the kitchen of the niece of Louis XIV, later being dismissed, his musical ability earned for him a position as violinist in the King's band. He afterwards became the greatest musician of that time. Lulli wrote 20 operas in less than that number of years, and he is regarded as the originator of the overture. He is also called the father of Grand Opera and is important as having put the French school on a firm basis.

Handel

Handel was born about one month earlier than the great J. S. Bach in the year 1865 and lived 74 years, his father wa sa barber, and was strong against Handel being a musician. It was his desire that young George should be a lawyer. He was not allowed to attend school because he would be taught the scale but somehow a small piano called a spinet was smuggled up into the Garret and George learned to play while his father was at work Handel was recognized as a great composer, and when I tell you that he wrote321 musical works, it seems hardly believable and included in this was the priceless heritage "The Messiah". I trust that every music student will hear this work, it is the "King of oratories." The former part of Handel's life was taken up in the writing of operas of which he wrote 41. Then in deep disgust at his own bankruptcy brought about by an opposing element, who pushed to the front an important musician named Bononcini. Handel gave up operas and took to writing oratorios for which we know his fame as a genius rests. Later Bononcini had to leave London having been discovered in a dishonorable effort of claiming another's composition as his own and Handel was left master of the field.

Gluck

Another man I wish to speak of is Gluck, a great original thinker. He was born in 1714 in Bohemia but studied opera in Italy, but the later part of his life was spent in Paris Gluck broadened out opera, also character of the play to the spectator Against Gluck was placed another musician named Piccini. In 1776 this man and his party sought to oppose Gluck by introducing the old form of Italian opera. He aroused party feeling. The musical world was split into two powerful parties Gluckists and Piccinists, and there was a great fight, although no record of actual spilling of blood. This is the way it was settled, Each composer to write the musical part to the opera called "Iphigenia in Tauris" and the music considered the most appropriate would be pronounced the "winner of the day." Gluck produced his opera in 1779, and proved his masterpiece. Piccini's appeared some time later and suffered sadly by comparison.

Wagner

Opera cannot be spoken without the name of Wagner. Wagner is spoken of as the reformer of Opera. He made it more real. He arranged that music be set to words and not words to music. Wagner is the most important figure in all the three hundred years of opera. He brought music to its true purpose to support the poem to strengthen the expression and feeling. The world is willing to say that the art for which the nineteenth century willdoubtless be remembered is the musical and dramatic art of Richard Wagner.

In closing, it will be seen that Italy is first responsible for opera and Italy is justly proud of the honor also that Verdi, the grand old man in opera of the 19th century, is an Italian. Verdi was born in 1814 and died 1901. He wrote many operas and his opera Fallstaff is supposed to be his masterpiece and was written when 80 years of age.

NO DAYLIGHT SAVING

Ottawa, March 4—Canadian Railways are not expected to adopt the daylight services this year. International operation of the roads has been the governing factor. When the United States adopted the system Canada followed suit, but even when the Canadian Act won out and the Commons refused its re-enactment the railways last year, sustained by the Railway Commission, adhered to the system on the ground that safety as well as convenience required the railways of the two countries to be operated on the same time schedule.

Now, the United States Act has expired, and it is presumed that the roads over there will run on standard time. The same reasons for similarity on the Canadian system will operate. There is no Federal or Provincial daylight saving law, but any municipality is free to enact a local by-law.

Barnet

Refrigerators

Require Less Ice

The Barnet has no less than eleven insulating walls. So perfectly is heat shut out and cold kept in that a hot stove placed beside the Barnet would not increase ice consumption! It is a great ice-saver besides being the most effective food preserver. It keeps food fresh, clean and sweet at lowest cost.

No refrigerator, sweltering heat, windows open and dust flying; food cannot be protected from the heat. The result is spoiled and melted butter, potatoes getting mouldy, meat rancid and milk sour. This is caused by multiplication of germs Think of the spoiled food thrown out in a year; the lost milk alone would help pay for a BARNET.

Coldness is absolutely necessary to save food. Dryness saves food. Cleanliness is a great food saver.

The cheapest refrigerator is that which is proven to be most effective in preserving food clean, fresh and sweet Call and inspect the Barnet.

There never was such a supply of ice as this winter and the quality has never been equal, as there is no snow ice it will be easily preserved. Act at once—pack your supply now.

M. W. GONNOR [illegible]SON

Phone 8 HARDWA[illegible] Madoc

Credit Auction Sale

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the Premises of John Miller

Lot 6, Concession 5, Madoc Township

2½ miles north west of Madoc Village, near O'Hara's School House

Tuesday, March 16th, 1920

The following:—1 Bay Mare, 12 years old; Black Mare 10 years old, in foal; 1 black Horse 8 years, weighing 1300 lbs.; 1 bay Mare, rising 4 yrs Weighing 1200 lbs.; 1 bay Colt, rising 3 yrs.; 1 yearling Colt; 15 good dairy Cows; 1, 2 year old Heifer; 2 yearling Bulls; 9 yearling Heifers; 8 Shoats; 8 Shoats, 10 weeks old; 1 brood Sow, due to farrow 1st April; 1 fat Sow; Binder, Mower, Horse Rake, Spring tooth Cultivator, Hay Loader, Disc Seed Drill, nearly new, all Massey Harris; steel Roller; Spring tooth Drag; Finishihg Harrow; Oliver Gang Plow; 2 Single Plow; Corn Cultivator; Disc Harrow; Chatham Fanning Mill with Bagger; 2 Lumber Wagons 1 top Buggy; 1 open Buggy; 1 buggy Pole and Whiffletrees; 1 cutter Pole and Whiffletrees; 1 spring Waggon; heavy set Scales 900 lb.; 1 Briscoe Car 1917 model; 2 stone Boats; 1 long Sleigh; 2 sets Sheboygans; 1 Potash Kettle; 115 sap Buckets and Spiles; 1 Cutter; 1 Turhip Cutter; Pig Box and gravel Box; 2 sets single Harness; 1 double set light driving Harness; 2 sets heavy Harness; a quantity of Hay; 200 bus. Oats; 50 bus Barley; 75 Hens; 1 pair Geese; quantity of Spruce Lumber; 2-40 gal. milk Cans; 1 magnet cream Separator, new 700 lbs. capacity; 1 Empire Cream Separator; Pork Barrel; Cream Can ahd Pails; Wheel Barrow; Neck Yokes Whiffletrees; Forks; Chains; 25 bags Potatoes; 1 Hamilton Incubator and Brooder;1 Treasure Range, nearly new;1 Home Comfort Range;1 coal and wood Heater; Sideboard; Bedroom Suite; 3 small Tables; Chairs; Couch; 2, 30 gal milk Cans; and other articles too numerous to mention.

The cattle mentioned above are Grade Holstein.

Terms $10 ahd under cash over that amount 9 months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per. cent. per annum.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, Lunch at noon

E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer — JOHN MILLER, Owner

Auction Sale

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction on the premises of Allen Smith

Lot 17 Con. 8 Madoc Township, 2 miles north of Hazzards Corners

Thursday, March 18th

Bay Gelding, 10 years old; roan Mare, 6 years; brood Mare in foal 7 years old; yearling Colt: 7 grade Ayrshire milk Cows; 6 grade Ayrshire Yearlings; 9 Shoats; Brood Sow to farrow in April; Binder 5 ft. cut, Mower 5ft. cut, nearly new, both Massey Harris; McCormick Manure Spreader No. 2; Massey Harris Wheel Cultivator, new; Deering Disc Drill; Deering Steel Rake; National gang Plow; Verity No. 9 Plow; Iron Finishing Harrow; Deering Disc Harrow, with fore Carriage; Chatham Fanning Mill with Bagger complete; set of Renfrew platform Scales 2000 lbs. cap., new; Corn Cultivator; lumber Waggon, nearly new 2½ in. Tire; Wagon Box with top box and seat complete, Lumber Wagon, Hay Rack, 2 Hog Racks, Gravel Bottom, Mikado Buggy, Buggy Pole, Cutter, Set Bob Sleighs, 2 Sleigh Racks.

125bushel of good Seed Oats, a quantity of Seed Barley, 10 bushel Seed Buckwheat; a quantity of good tame Hay; 2 bus. Clover Seed. 40 White Wyandotte Hens, 2 Sets Heavy Harness, Set Heavy Breeching, Set Single Harness, Grindstone, Cross Cut Saw, Hand Saws; Shovels; Hoes; Rakes; Forks; Neckyokes; Whiffletrees; Crowbar; Cant Hooks; Axes; Wheelbarrows; 2--40 Gallon Milk Cans; Pails, Massey Harris Cream Separator, 500 lbs. capacity; Barrel Churn, Set of Heavy Wagon Springs, 25 ft. Ladder, a quantity of Household Furniture and other articles not mentioned.

$10. and under cash, over that amount nine months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6% per annum.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP

E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer — ALLEN SMITH, Owner.

10 2

Credit Auction Sale

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the LiveryBarns of

D. A. Hoover, in Madoc Village

Saturday, March 20th, 1920

the entire Livery Equipment consisting of Horses, Carriages, 1 first class Team of Blacks, rising 4 and 5 years; 1 splendid team of Bays, rising 6 and 7 years; Fox Mare, fast, nine years old; 7 Buggies in fair condition, 3 Sets Commercial Sleighs, 7 sets Single Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, Black Mare eight years old, 2 Surreys, one three-seated, nearly new; 2 Sets Pleasure Sleighs, 1 covered; 6 Sets Double Harness, Black Horse twelve years old, 2 Waggons in good repair, 8 Cutters, all nearly new, Office Building 12 ft. x 16 ft., and an almost endless variety of articles too numerous to mention.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12.30 O'CLOCK

TERMS OF SALE—$10 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months' credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6% per annum.

E. C. TUFTS, Auctioneer. — D. A. HOOVER, Owner.

11 1w.

We pay Highest Cash Prices

—FOR—

Alsike and Red Clover Seed

CHARLES E. BISHOP & SON
Belleville, Ont.

43

Wild Geese Made Mistake

New York, March 4:—Thousands of half-famished wild geese cover the ice in Great South Bay, along Long Island seeking food at water holes, according to the reports to-day from the game wardens. The bay, a favorite spot for wild fowl, is covered with ice three feet thick, an almost unprecedented condition for March. Residents along the bay shore are feeding many of the fowl.

For Sale

Cream Separator
McCo[illegible]k Drill
Plows, [illegible]rows
Tracto[illegible] Ma[illegible]nes
Farm [illegible]chinery
Hay Tools
Metal Roofing
Wagon, Cutter
Buggies, etc.

Cha[illegible]

—Madoc [illegible] and 75c., now [illegible] Review Office.

DR. W. P. J. ALEXANDER
Physician and Surgeon
Graduate of University of Toronto Medical College.
Late interne Wellesley Hospital Toronto.
Office St. Lawrence St. Madoc
Phone 112 Mar. 20

DR. EAGLESON
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur
Graduate of Trinity Medical College. Post Graduate of Moorefield's Eye Hospital London, Eng., and Central London Nose and Throat Hospital.
Special attention given to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throa and fitting of Eye Glasses
Coroner for Hastings County.
Phone 32.

DR. W. J. GARDINER
Coroner For Hastings County.
GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY
Late a resident Physician and Surgeon of Toronto General Hospital.
Special attention given to the diseases of Oct 19 women and children.
Elderado. Phone 50 R5.

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Graduate of Toronto University. Licentiate of the Royal College of Dental Apr 18 Surgeons of Ontario.
Plates, Crowns and Bridges a specialty.

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A large amount of private funds to loan on farm mortgage at lowest rates.
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Barrister, Soliciter, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc.
Money to Loan.
Agent for Fire and Accident Insurance.
Office opposite Post Office in Madoc, open Friday and Saturday.
Office in Bancroft open Tuesday and Wednesday. 6

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Appraiser at Madoc for The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee
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Mr. Fraleck will be in his Madoc Office Thursday and Thursday during each week. Belleville Phone No. 25.

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All kinds of Building and Construction Work.
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The New Scale Williams Pianos and other 40 musical Instruments for sale.

Wind Instruments
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Of All Kinds.
Sheet Music of Every Description.
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All work guaranteed and prices right.
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If you want a Monument for your Plot Remember we are still in the business and you would do well to write to us or call at
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J. WARING, V.S.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto; twenty-three years' experience as a practitioner.
Charges moderate. Terms: 30 days.
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TUFTS
[illegible]ed Auctioneer
[illegible] Hastings County.
[illegible]oderate. May, 20
[illegible]DOC — — ONT.

A MODERN INQUISITION

Publishers who believe in tariff reform are going to have t oeither shut up or take their medicine.

Said medicine being a refusal by manufacturers who are strong for a strong tariff to include any opposition papers in their advertising schedule for 1920. The policy is already in practice, as a few free advocates have had occasion to learn. But it is not likely to be as generally effective as its promoters hope—if indeed it does not soon fizzle out entirely.

There are fortunately not many business men who are so short-sighted as to believe that such a course would in any measure be beneficial to the cause of protection. There are some who see in it a grave danger to the tight-tariff forces.

But this does not discourage the enthusiasts who advocate this as a fine scheme to censor the press and punish those publishers who dare to express opinions unfavorable to the manufacturer's side of the argument.

A concerted effort is under way particularly those who are large advertisers, to support the business interests in their tariff fight by refusing to advertise in certain publications which are supporting the demand for a lower tariff.

Which publications? A service bureau has been organized to answer this question. Competent persons will carefully scrutinize the columns of the press, and interested manufacturers will receive bulletins fully advising them regarding the favorable or unfavorable attitude of all the principle papers.

This appears to be the plan. Of course understandings of this sort are promoted on the quiet. It is all very confidential. You are not let in on the secret unless you are responsive to the suggestions.

"Marketing" has heard that G. M. Murray formerly General Manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is engaged in furthering this idea. It was even rumored a few months ago that Mr. Murray was organizing an "advertising agency," with the backing of prominent C.M.A. members. It was said that such an organization would be in a position to place such a large volume of business, with publishers who were rightly disposed, that it could soon swing most of them into line. This agency rumor, however, Mr. Murray characterizes as baseless.

Of his other activities, he does not care to say anything. He has an office in the C. P. R. Building. The nature of his business is not disclosed by the sign on the door—nor would he shed any light on it. Several young ladies were observed busily engaged marking up newspapers, and the impression gathered was that this was being done on a rather extensive scale. With what purpose one is, of course, left to form his own conclusions.

But it is questioned whether many publications which exert any influence on public opinion will submit to these attempts to muzzle them. Rather it is calculated to excite their more strenuous opposition.

PROVE TO YOUNG MEN THAT FARMING PAYS

A Peterboro' deputation yesterday asked Hon. Manning Doherty Minister of Agriculture, to establish a demonstration farm in connection with the Normal School in that city. Warden Fred E. Wilson of the Peterboro' County Council said they wanted a farm to prove to young men that farming could be made to pay, and that a farm operated on a business basis could make a good profit. The deputation which made the request included Mayor McIntyre, Aldermen G. N. Gordon and John Crow, Thomas Tooms, M.P.P.; G. A. Gillespie, ex-M.P.P.; W. R. Breyfogle, Reg. Turner, Webber Turner, R. Deune, R. B. Rogers, R. T. Lillico. H. G. Webber, Fred E. Wilson, H. W. Baptie and R. Grandy.

GROUNDHOG MAKES HIS APPEARANCE AND THERE'S SOME HOPE FOR SPRING

Ailsa Craig, March 3—After keeping out of sight since last October, Squire Groundhog made his first public appearance here today. Local men versed in woodcraft looked for his appearance February 2, but as he made no signs concluded that because of the brightness of the day he had decided to remain in his winter quarters for the proverbial six weeks longer. The appearance of the little gentleman today and his weather profits is indication of a coming break-up of the long spell of winter and the early arrival of spring. Farmers in this district are practically standing at attention, ready to carry on at the first favorable opportunity.

CURE DANDRUFF FOR 50 CTS.

THAT'S CHEAP ENOUGH FOR ANY ONE

It's easy, and you take no risk. Step in to-day, and get a large 50 cent bottle of PARISIAN SAGE, the germ killing hair restorer.

If it does not cure dandruff in two weeks we will give you your money back.

PARISIAN SAGE is a pleasant, daintily perfumed tonic and hair grower. It is guaranteed to stop falling hair or itching of the scalp, and to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair.

PARISIAN SAGE has many imitators—get the genuine.

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store

WANTED
CREAM
We have again advanced our prices for good quality Cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.
TORONTO CREAMERY CO, Ltd,
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INFLUENZA

It is well at once inthe initial stage of pneumonia to take two or three grains of calomel and soon after, the salts. Do not, if you want to live, take any of the cold tar, white powders or tablets, for such have carried away many valuable souls by self medication—they cheer the friends and you, as the fever goes down, yet the overworked heart gives way under their use. Really, a good dose of brandy at the time of chill is, wisdom, if you want to live. One hour at time of chill is worth 24 hours next day. 65 to 67 degrees a good air to breathe and be careful as to ventilation. Healthy and dark complexioned people stand a better siege than those of opposite temperament. "Thermometer" the "family physicians" book, patent medicine are the curses in every household. Have your bedroom down stairs. One pound of Chinese clay and one pound of Glycerine, well mixed, scented with a few drops of eucalyptol, will serve as a good mud poultice, if applied thick, hot and often renewed carefully without exposing affected parts. Yes, count the respirations per minute, multiply by three or four and you can find some idea of the pulse. Self treatment of your imaginary rheumatic, neuralgia, etc. pains, when around, by the damnable and killing, heart weakening remedies of coal tar powders, capsules, tablets, etc., will prepare you if pneumonia attacks you. for realms where the high cost of living is not known. The main advice is, keep always warm your feet, see that your bed is warm for you. Eat those foods that are warmth suppliers. Do not sit in a room where temperature is waning. Keep pan of water always steaming on kitchen stove, throw in garbage pail those "Made in Germany" tablets, etc. Send for the doctor as soon as you get the chill, and before he may come observe to the letter the brief admonitions herein named observe his rigid directions. Meet the disease in the beginning if you want your name retained on the voters' list. You cannot treat yourself or any of your own, for this disease needs the attention of the doctor—him alone to direct, and tell the nurse what to do, and what not to do.

SAYS CANADA IS BANKRUPT ON BASIS OF PRIVATE FIRM

Ottawa, Feb. 18—That Canada at the present moment was, if based on the same footing as a private corporation, insolvent, was the statement made by Prof. S. A. Cudmore of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, before the National Council on Education to day.

The Dominion debt, he said, was larger than that of the United States after the civil war, and this in spite of the fact that the United States at that time had three times the present population of Canada. The Dominion Government in 1914 suspended the meeting of Dominion notes in gold, and if asked today to meet its obligations it could not do so.

If a private corporation was in the same position it would be declared bankrupt, but the Government, being the Government, does not have to do this," he said. He quoted statistics showing the huge increase in the national debt, the interest upon which represented $100 per year for every family in Canada.

Bishop Richardson, New Brunswick, and Prof. W. H. Vance, Vancouver, both disagreed entirely with Prof. Cudmore, and pointed out that his views were in no way representative of the feeling of the delegates. "You might as well say Great Britain is bankrupt, because she is suspending the meeting of her Treasury notes," said Bishop Richardson.

"It is high time the people of Canada realized the position which they are in. I do not think the extravagance which has prevailed in this country during the last year could be practised by any private concern if it wanted to go on," said Prof. Cudmore, when the question of publishing his speech was raised.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CHEESE

Kingston, Feb. 5—The outlook for cheese during the coming season is reported to be good. The British commission is buying again, and there is every likelihood that Canada's surplus market for export will be found in the European market. The last figure quoted by Commission was 26 cents.

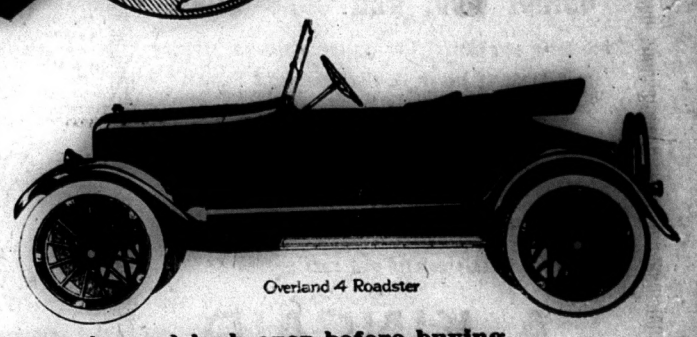
Most dairymen are reported to be in good shape for the production of cheese this year, and while some have predicted a heavy falling off in demand and a sharp incline in prices there does not appear at present to be any marked indication of this. When interviewed recently G.G. Publow, chief dairy inspector for Eastern Ontario stated that the prospects were bright and that the cheese makers could count on all of their produce this year being taken.

VETERANS OPPOSED TO MILITARY TRAINING

Peterboro, Feb. 18—At a meeting of the Great War Veterans a resolution was adopted expressing the veterans' opposition to conscription of any kind and against military training in the schools. Soldiers' widows and widowed mothers owning property were included in a resolution asking the municipalities to exempt them from taxation. This is similar to the privilege now extended to return soldiers in many municipalities. Another resolution carried at the meeting recommended that a ban be placed on all Hearst publications.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Overland



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Dominion Tires and Tubes, All Sizes

Polarine Oil
A grade for every Car and Engine.
Drop in and investigate my oil proposition.

Batteries Recharged
Prest-o-Lite Batteries for Sale.

Machine Shop and Garage Phone 88
Next to Empire Theatre, Madoc

P. H. NAYLER

EXPECT HIGH FURS

The opinion is expressed among fur dealers and manufacturers that at the coming sales in Montreal on the 22nd instant high prices will be the order of the day. This conclusion is based on the present market conditions in Canada and on the trend of the market in New York. According to the manager of one of Canada's largest fur establishments mink on the British markets has advanced 30 per cent. in price, while other furs have advanced 100 per cent. In New York, he says, mink has gone up 100 per cent. This strength he attributes to a brisk demand and a real shortage of most lines. Muskrat, for instance, he maintains has fallen off in supply the past few years owing to very cold weather and heavy ice in the spring, which has caused many animals to be drowned. This has resulted naturally in a much smaller catch. In addition to this furs are being used on a very extensive scale by all classes of society.

Among the furs which are imported from other countries, Russian squirrel has advanced he estimates 400 per cent., within the year, from 75 cents in Toronto to $2.80 New York funds, or approximately $3 here.

At the sale in Montreal it is expected that about $10,000,000 worth of furs will be sold to buyers coming from all over the world.

IVENS WEEPS AND ADMITS

Winnipeg, Feb. 18—In a shaking voice and at times on the verge of tears, William Ivens today admitted statements alleged to be in contempt of court before which he is being tried, said he did not intend contempt and made apology, before a full court of King's Bench consisting of Chief Justice Mathers, Judge Galt and Judge Prendergast. The court's decision will be handed down Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock Ivens had been called upon to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt for statements made at a meeting in Columbia Theatre, December 28. "Bob Russell was tried by a poisoned jury and a poisoned judge, and received a poisoned sentence," he said. "If Tommy Metcalfe says that a general strike is illegal then I say that he speaks illegally."

NEW STEERING WHEEL SECURE AGAINST THEFT

Belleville, Feb. 18—The Wood Manufacturing Company, one of Belleville's new industries, has acquired the right to manufacture for the Canadian market a newly-invented steering wheel for automobiles and an auto lock. The inventor of the wheel and lock is Mr. Appleby of Sandwich. The wheel is so constructed that it can be tilted up or removed as security against theft. Mr. Appleby retains one-quarter interest for his invention. He was brought into touch with the Wood Company by Industrial Commissioner C. I. White whom he met in Toronto some months ago. One auto company has already offered to place an order for seven thousand of these wheels.

Kingston, March 6—Kingston is to have daylight saving from the first of May until Labor Day. This was the decision of the council on Monday night. Ald. Steacy moved seconded by Ald. Stroud that the clock be put back one hour [illegible] 2 a.m. of the first of May and [illegible]ed forward an hour at 2 a.m., [illegible]he 7th of September.

The motion was adopt[illegible] people will again enjoy t[illegible] ages of the extra hour [illegible] for four months.

FOR SALE
40 tons good Timothy Hay.
ALEX McCOY,
Madoc—R. R. No. 3
Phone 32 on 39
10-2

FOR SALE
3 Registered Shorthorn Bulls, 2 Red, 1 White, ten to twelve months of age. Priced to sell. Apply Lot 29, 6th Concession, Township of Sidney.
C. H. VANDERWATER & SON,
10-2 Foxboro

A. B. COLLINS
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc.
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal
TWEED - - - - ONTARIO
Will visit Madoc Court days.

Whytock Bros.
BUTCHERS
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions
MADOC — — ONTARIO

Adams' New Livery
MADOC
Good Outfits.
Prices Reasonable.
Give us a call.
J. H. Adams
Phone 43 Proprietor.

Rierdon's RED CROSS **Drug Store**

Bronchial Coughs
Don't neglect that tickling cough—Nyal's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil will cure it.

A Builder
Nyal's Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil is unequalled as a tonic and tissue builder for those recovering from severe colds.
Pure Drugs — Prompt Service — Moderate Charges.

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store
PHONE 73
MADOC

Select Stationery
Many people judge the taste of their friends by their stationery. Everyone then should use good Stationery. The Review Stationery Store offers a great variety of choice high-class Linens, Parchments and Bonds.

Dimity Linen

Boxes	50 cents
Tablets	40 "
Envelopes	20 "

Holland Linen

Boxes	50 cents
Quire	20 "
Envelopes	20 "

Queen Anne Parchment	per box 40c
Cambric Linen	" 35c
Maple Leaf Linen	" 25c
Tablets	5c to 50c

Review Stationery Store

Spring Brings Cheer

Just so,a Pair of the latest spring style Boots purchased at the

Corner Boot and Shoe Store

will bring you cheer. Our spring styles are coming in. Anything left in old stock goes at a Bargain.

We will be Headquarters for Cars this season again. Why go further to purchase your Car.

1 Chevrolet, overhauled completely $650.

1 Ford, freshly painted and running fine, $650.

A. KINCAID

Coe Hill

On Friday evening, March 5th, the Coe Hill Sons of Rest spent a very enjoyable evening, when they assembled in the Coe Hill Rest Rooms for the purpose of discussing business matters The meeting was well attended and men from all lines of business partook of the welcome refreshment. Merchants, Clerks, Insurance Agents, Bookkeepers, discharged Army Officers, Station Agents and many others. The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "We can't get home until morning." All report a right full enjoyable time. Further meetings announced later. Anyone wishing information in this matter apply to

O. U. Rotten Fellow, Sec.

We are all pleased to hear that Mrs. J. D. Vincent is recovering from her recent operation in Grace Hospital, Toronto.

Mr. Wilfred Gunter, who has been home for some time, owing to the prevailing epidemic, returned Monday to Belleville to continue his studies.

Ed. is looking rather blue lately, but cheer up, perhaps you can have one to yourself next year.

Miss Blanche Hennessy has gone to Toronto, where she has accepted a position.

Mr. Albert Blackburn, of Bellview, spent the week end at Coe Hill.

Eldorado

I just heard that our Editor thought Eldorado was dead, but it is far from that at present.

The talc mine is booming now, cars loading every day, four teams hauling steady. Mr. John Keene is on the job.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Gifford, of Kellars' Bridge, are running the boarding house at the talc mine.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton have moved into their new home.

Mr. Simeon Fox has moved into Mr. Ed Fox's house.

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Fox have gone to Toronto to see Mr. Fox's niece, Miss Beulah Wiley, who has been under an operation.

We are sorry to hear of the death Miss Beckie Hunter, of Eldorado.

Mrs. Wm. Holmes is down at her son Johnnie's, nursing his wife, who is very ill from the "Flu".

We are glad to hear that Miss Maynes is getting around again.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Joe Shaw is on the sick list.

I hear Mr. Jas. Harris's are shut in with smallpox.

We are sorry to hear Mrs. Pine came home from Marmora sick. We hope she will soon be better.

The roads are very bad in these parts but Mr. Wm. Holmes is still hawling away at the logs. The talc mine teams mind the roads the worst.

Mr. M. Button has moved in to Mr. Joe Shaw's vacant house.

Mr. Geo. Gordon is busy with his sawing machine.

Mr. Wm. Warren was in town on Saturday evening.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Ed Wilson's boy got his leg hurt. We hope he will soon be around again.

We are sorry to hear that poor little Alex Nicolson got his leg br ken.

We see the Assessors are hrad at work again.

A little baby has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Osburn.

Mrs. Wm. Warren is on the sick list.

Mr. Harry French is home from the States to see his father at the talc mine,also his uncles, Messrs. Harve and Jim McLeod.

Mr. Manley Post, of Marmora, is moving on Mr. Fred Thompson's farm Mr. Thompson is moving to Madoc.

Mr. E. Moore has purchased one of Mr. Simeon Fox's young drivers.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton has purchased Mr. Simeon Fox's other driver.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Ed. Sandford's (Jr.) have the Flu.

Mrs. Wm. K. Sandford was in Oshawa nursing her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Sandford, and family.

TELL MOTHER I PUT UP A GOOD SCRAP

A story from Creemore this week is pathetic. The editor and proprietor of the local paper there succumbto an attack of grippe. His widow applied toToronto for a man to carry on the business until permanent arrangements could be made. As the only one in the Soldiers' Re-stablishment for linotype operators experienced. In all departments of the business. Mr. Cave a returned soldier, volunteered to go down. Soon, he too, was taken down and died of pneumnia. The tragedy had an added interest for readers of the Packet from fact that the young man was the eldest son of Mr.J J Cave, editor of The Beaverton Express. The soldier spirit burned brightly to the end, and shortly before his death,he said to his father "Tell mother I put up a good scrap."

The newsprint situation in Canada does not improve. Winnipeg papers are again so short that they have had to eliminate advertising altogether The Montreal papers were also short last week and the Weekly Witness missed publication for the first time in 75 years. Yet we find the Toronto and Ottawa papers turning out extra sections of twenty and thirty pages to handle additional advertising they have developed. There is something wrong about it all. Paper control might well be exercised in more ways than one.

I. O. D. E. Meeting

The monthly meeting of the I. O. D. E. was held on March 5th in the Library Room. After the opening exercises and reading of the minutes and a communication was read from the Provincial Chapter regarding the payment of fees. As all officers of Primary Chapters are members, ex officio of the Provincial Chapter, it was decided to pay Provincial fees out of the Chapter's funds. A committee was appointed to collect the minstrel costumes which are the property of the Chapter.

Rev. Mr. Hall, having kindly consented to speak on the Boy Scout movement at the next meeting,it was decided to hold it in the evening in the Anglican Guild Room, and a committee was appointed to arrange programmes for the monthly meetings. The Regent then read from "Echoes' an article on the I.O.D.E. War Memorial. This is an undertaking by the whole Order to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who fell in the great war, and it will take two forms: An endowment fund to be used for —

1 (a) University scholarships for killed and disabled soldiers and sailors.
(b) Nine Post Graduate Scholarships distributed among the Provinces.
(c) Travelling fellowships.
(d) A lecture foundation in Canada for the teaching of Imperial History.
2 Canadianization of our foreign born citizens.
(a) By placing in schools reproductions of the printings which are the records of Canada's part in the war.
(b) By providing illustrated lectures to children on the history and geography, of the Empire.
(c) By placing in schools of foreign children Historical Libraries.

As the Chapter will devote itself to this work, it is already planning for a bazaar in the autumn.

Bannockburn

Mr. Sandy Andrew is back to this burg again.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Embury and family from near Madoc, spent Sunday at her home here.

Some young lads spent Sunday evening at church, Well done boys, come again.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Howe of Queens boro spent the week end at Mrs. Jas. Hunters here.

Messrs. J. and H. MacLeod also H. French of Flint, Mich., have returned to this burg again, to go on with their mining about fifteen miles from here.

Mr. and Mrs. John White and little boy of the West, are visiting at his sisters, Mrs. A. Sanfords, here.

Mrs. J. Green left for Belleville on Friday.

Misses Minnie and Irene Green are staying with Mrs. A. Wilson for a few days.

A box social will be held in Cooper on Friday, March 12th. We hope Bannockburn people will attend theirs as well as they attended ours.

Mr. T. M. Nicol is quite busy these days preparing for a sale on March 12th.

Miss Teressa Lloyd who is visiting her sister near Madoc, and Mr. Norman Kilpatrick of Crookston, spent Sunday, Feb. 29th attheir homes here.

Messrs. Wallie and Jack Trotter are not staying at their job tearing down the mill so faithful as at first They are now at their home in Cooper.

Master Harold Lloyd has a severe cold, we hope it won't prove serious.

Mr. Murney Wannamaker has been quite busy taking out ice.

Mrs. Wm. Warren was on the sick list last week but we are glad to say she has recovered.

Messrs. Roy Dale and Bert Anderson spent Sunday at Mr. H.C. Lloyds.

An Ulster man began a speech by saying that he couldn't keep silent without saying a few words.

Cornwall, March 4—Mrs. James Riviere died here last night in the Hotel Dieu Hospital following burns caused by falling with a lighted lamp in her hand. The deceased was about 6 0years of age, and had lived here for the past forty years.

Festival Observed Twice Yearly In Madagascar.

There is only one spot in the whole world where Christmas is celebrated twice each year and that is the island of Madagascar, off the eastern coast of the southern end of Africa, and which dominates that part of the Indian ocean.

Marco Polo, the great traveler, first made this island known to medieval Europe in 1298. It was nearly two hundred years later when a Portuguese traveler obtained the first authentic information about the island, in 1497. From that time on there were attempts by the Portuguese, French and English to settle the island, and they met with defeat at the hands of its wild and savage Hovas, who controlled the island, and many died from Malgasy fever in the lowlands of the country. On Christmas eve in 1672 all the Frenchmen at Fort Dauphin were murdered by the natives. In 1810 a Hovas chief, Radama I, a young man, allowed the Christian missionaries to teach their Bible doctrines in the island, and by 1820 Protestant Christianity was effectively introduced among the Hovas.

Radama died in 1828, and one of his wives became Queen Ranavalona I. She was bitter against the Christians, and persecuted them in many cruel ways, and she had her warriors from the interior mountains of the island massacre the native Christians, who would not renounce the Christian God and go back to the worship of idols. The cruel queen reigned until her death in 1861—a wicked record of 33 years. Then her son, Radama II, became king and although he was a great drunkard and led a wild life himself, he allowed the Chritsian missionaries to come into the island again. He was assassinated in the palace in 1863, and his widow, Rosoherina, was proclaimed queen. Upon her death in 1868, a niece of Ranavalona I, ascended the throne as Ranavalona II. When a girl, her gentle charities and sympathies with the Christians during their persecutions had won respect and love, and when she became queen it was understood that Madagascar had the first really Christian ruler on its throne. Between 1830 and 1835 the entire Bible had been printed in the Malagasy language, also an English-Malagasy dictionary. So on the day of her coronation the idol which had been prominent in similar occasions was banished by Ranavalona II, and a copy of the Malagasy Bible placed near the throne; while on the canopy above, in golden letters, were the words: "Glory to God in the Highest, peace on earth, good will to men." With one hand on the Bible, the queen addressed the people, expressing the hope that they would adopt the Christian faith, but added: "In this matter you shall not be compelled."

She ordered her own household idols and the chief national idol to be burned and gradually her example was followed by the general destruction of household idols among the Hovas. She married the prime minister the following year and made a public confession of her faith, and from that time on the Christian religion has been growing fast in the island.

The words over the canopy at her coronation, the queen knew to be spoken by the angels in the sky when the shepherds heard the noise of wings at the time the Christ was born in Bethlehem. Christmas is celebrated all over the island now. But the Hovas have a different way of computing time, and by their system, Christmas falls some time in November, and they celebrate it then. The Christian date of December 25 is also celebrated by the natives along with the missionaries.

But it is not a Christmas of snow and sleighbells. It is a tropical country and Christmas day is under a torrid sun, but the sky is brilliant and the magnificent flowering trees of many vivid colors are filled with many peculiar birds of brilliant plumage, while the ground beneath is beepeckled with wild blossoms of varied hues.

The Comfort of Dry Feet

is sufficient inducement for most people to wear Rubbers in bad weather.

Complete line of Boot Rubbers

Special price in Ladies' Boots, medium high top, all black, medium heel, all sizes, 3 to 5 1-2

SPECIAL $3.90

Spring styles arriving daily.

C. I. ROSS

WARDEN SILLS WAS CANED

Another happy event to be recorded in the history of Hastings County, Council was held on the evening of March 4th, in the upper grill room of the Merchant's Hotel, Toronto, when His Honor, the Warden, Mr. J. G. Sills was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane, suitably engraved. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. H. Kells Reeve of Madoc Township, who filled the position of chairman with credit to himself and the satisfaction of everyone. Mr. Thomas Naylor, Reeve of Deseronto, made the presentation and with a few brief, but well chosen remarks conveyed the good will of the donors.

In accepting the gift His Honor thanked his fellow members, the officials of the County and friends, for the remembrance, and expressed his appreciation of the kindly impulse which actuated the gift.

He reminded those present of the County's great resources, but these incurred commensurate responsibilities. While all rejoiced that the war was ended and so many of our boys had been permitted to return, still we must not forget that the very flower of our country slept in France, which necessitated the greater care and endeavour of those whose duty it was to direct the affairs of the County so that the administration and development of Hastings should be worthy of the sacrifice. It was always difficult to finance successfully corporations situated as Hastings County, but every effort would be made to do this as economically as conditions and requirements would permit, having ever in mind one ambition for a "Bigger and Better Hastings."

All present expressed their appreciation of His Honor's ability and sterling qualities. Among the speakers were, Mr. H. K. Denyes, M.P., East Hastings, Charles S. Rollins, Chairman of Roads and Bridges, William H. Nugent, County Clerk, H. G. Bleecker, County Road Superintendent, Fraser Aylesworth, County Engineer, Reeves J. V. Walsh, J. L. Newton, John H. Richardson, W. A. Reid, Robert Wood, Charles E. Ballard, Messrs. Price of Toronto, Clem Ketcheson and Hawley Wright of Sidney Township.

Following the singing of the National Anthem, the happy gathering was brought to a close to live in memory as an event associated with good fellowship and genial comradeship.—Belleville Ontario.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. DAN FAULKNER

All that was mortal of the late Dr. Dan W. Faulkner, or Foxboro, was laid to rest on Monday afternoon ina steel grave vault in St. Anne's burying ground. Rarely has the passing of a citizen been marked with such spontaneous expressions of sympathy and regret as in the case of the late Dr. Dan Faulkner. The village of Foxboro knew it had suffered an irreparable loss in his death and the entire countryside was represented at his obsequies. His forty-two years of labor among the people of Sidney Thurlow and Tyendinaga had made him one of the most loved figures in the county and his name had become a legend in the district. It was no wonder that Foxboro Methodist Church was crowded to the doors with those who truly mourned his death.

The Rev. Charles Geo. Smith, B A., B.D., of Montreal, formerly of Belleville, Victoria Ave. Baptist Church officiated, assisted by the Rev. S. A. Kemp, of Foxboro Methodist Church.The service was most impressive and deeply affecting to all those who had known the deceased as a friend. The Rev. Mr. Kemp read the scripture lesson while the Rev. Mr. Smith offered prayer and delivered a very fine funeral oration extolling the virtues of the departed. Rev. Mr. Kemp pronounced a few words as the resident pastor as to the helpfulness of the late doctor in every good cause. A solo was sung with two favorite hymns of deceased—"Jesus Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer My God to Thee." The committal rites were held in the church owing to the inclement day, all standing reverently.

The bearers were Dennis Callery, Dan Ketcheson, Ira Simmons, Jos. Thrasher, Dr. E. F. G. Ward and Peter Vanallen.

Many beautiful floral tributes spoke silently of the grief of the many friends of the beloved physician.—Belleville Ontario.

"Did the serpent tempt Eve with the apple?" asked the lady teacher of the boy who was present for the first time.

"Pa says she weedled it out of him, and maw says pa thinks he knows everything."

Size Clearing Sale

Ladies and gentlemen,—These lines we are offering you are really genuine money saving investments. Read these over and call at once.

Men's cloth top, lined, pebble foxed, bal., every day, reg. $4.20, now -	$2.98
Men's buckle Overshoe, size 9, reg. 2.50, now - -	1:50
Women's patent cloth top button and lace, odd sizes, reg. 4.50, now -	2.95
Women's 12-button Spats, 2 shades, sizes 3 and 4, reg. 2.50, now - -	1.98
Women's fine dongola button and lace Boots, size 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, reg. 4.50, now	2.95

If you don't believe what we say about these goods. Call and inspect them for yourself. Going now at these ridiculous prices.

The Comfort Footw... Store

...k, Proprietor

Our Clothes

represent a conscientious effort on our part to give you maximum value for your money. When we buy our clothes each season we carefully chose the best quality fabric in the most attractive patterns and colors. Then we select the models that represent the new fashion ideas best, and we have our manufacturers make our clothes from the fabrics over the models we desire.

The Result is Better Clothes Values for You.

Prices $20 to $50.

It will pay you to find out about it.

Special 2 dozen men's pullover Mitts for spring wear to clear at 25

GEO. WEST

MEN'S WEAR

PETROFOL

A white mineral oil, colorless, odorless and tasteless white mineral oil is used by many of the most prominent physicians in the treatment of Constipation.

In $1 Bottles Only.

VINCE'S DRUGSTORE

The Rexall Store

Phone 38 Madoc

Tweed News: — Mr. John Beatty spent Sunday with friends in Madoc.

Mrs. M. Young, of Belleville, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hill, in town recently.

—Flower Pots, all sizes, on sale at A. A. Rollins.

The pupils who have been home from Belleville on account of the flu have now returned to their respective schools.

—Income tax returns should be handed to the Assessors or Clerk not later than March 15th.

On Tuesday, March 2nd, Mr. David Henry Phillips and Mrs. Lydia Jarvis, both of Madoc, were quietly married at Tweed by Rev. A. L. Brown.

—Tweed purposes holding a Monster Civic Demonstration on Dominion Day. Watch for particulars. 10-4

The topic under consideration at the meeting of St. Peters's Church Woman's Missionary Society on Thursday last, was Woman's Part in the Battalion of Life. The programe was in the hands of Mrs. McCaffery and Mrs. Ross. The struggles of the pioneers in Woman's medical work; for education toleration and professional standing, were graphically told and the story was as interesting as a romance. The world of women to-day owe much to the persistance and courage of the early women doctors, through whom alone the women of heathendom can receive medical attendance and help. Mrs. Harden entertained the Society at this meeting and proved a very gracious and kindly hostess.

—A character sketch entitled "Aunt Susan's Visit" will be given in Hazzard's Church Friday, March 19, beginning at 8 p.m. Admission 50c. and 25c. Refreshments served. Proceeds in aid of W.M.S. 11-2

Belleville Ontario :—Mr. Lucius E. Allen, of this city, succeeds Mr. K.W. McKayas, President of the Ontario Good Roads Association. Mr. W. H. Nugent, county clerk, was elected a director.

Marmora's Public School requisition will be about $1000 more this year than last year. On last year's assessment it looks as if the general school tax this year will require to be about 22 mills.—Marmora Herald.

City Engineer Mill, of Belleville, has begun sawing and plowing a channel in the Moira River ice in the hope that when the spring break up occurs the channel will lessen the damage which he fears from a flood. The ice is unusually thick.

Mr. H. W. Ackerman, of Belleville, the Chairman of the Bay of Quinte Conference Finance Committee of the Forward Movement, offered a bonus of $500 to the district winning its objective first, $300 to the second and $200 to the third. Campbellford district carried off the first award, Madoc second and Cobourg third.

Announcements last week are to the effect that The Delhi Reporter has ceased publication and been incorporated with The Simcoe Reformer. Thus a town that used to support two papers now has none published there. The Collingwood Bulletin announces the amalgamation of the Barrie Advance and The Barrie Pointer.

Hot Supper

and Sale of

Home Cooking

The Women's Missionary Society of St. Peter's Church, Madoc

will hold a Hot Supper and Sale of Home Cooking on

Saturday, Mar. 13

in Thos. Caverly's Old Store.

Campbellford Herald :—Mrs. M. McMechan, of Madoc, was here last week attending the funeral of her nephew, the late Edward C. West.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Drummond and Mr. Delyea, of Bancroft, also Mr. John Henry, jr., of Peterboro, were in town on Saturday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. John Henry, sr.

Mrs. John McBain and Mr. Alex. McBain, of Niagara Falls, also Messrs. Burt and Harry McBain, of Toronto, and Mr. Bruce McBain, of Montreal, were in town on Sunday attending the funeral of the late John McBain.

Stirling Leader: — Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vance received a telegram on Saturday stating that their daughter, Nurse Vance, who has been for the last year assistant in the Emergency Hospital, Cobalt, was very low with the flu. They left on Monday for that place. A wire to Mr. Phil Vance received on Tuesday conveyed the consoling news that there was a change for the better.

Two very beautiful windows of Canadian manufactured goods are being shown by the enterprising firm of Cross & Co. We can honestly say no finer display of goods was ever offered for sale in Madoc, and it is a great credit to the village. We understand for a limited period these beautiful garments will be offered much below their present value. This is a move in the right direction to stimulate Canadian trade and the Buy in Canada Campaign.

HOW WE GET THE NEWS

Day before yesterday a perfectly nice lady called up with tears in her voice, reproved us for not mentioning the fact that she had a friend visiting her last week. We told her that she had not let us know that she had a visitor. Then she said, "Well you should have known. I thought you were running a newspaper." Wouldn't that rattle your slats? Some people think that an editor ought to be a cross between an Argus and Anna Eva Fay. They seem to think that our five senses are augmented by a sixth that lets us know everything that happens, even if we see, hear, feel, taste or smell it not. Dear lady, editors are only human, or at least almost human. If you have a friend visiting you, if you are going away, or have returned from a visit out of town, if Johnnie falls and breaks his arm, if your husband chops his toe instead of a stick of wood, if anything happens to make you glad or sad, happy or mad, call us up. Tell us about it. That's the way to get it in the paper.

Obituary

CHARLOTTE HENRY

Charlotte Henry, wife of Mr. John Henry, sr., passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clayton Drummond, in Bancroft on Thursday of last week, after having been in poor health for some years, and seriously ill for the past two weeks. She was born in Elzevir township 67 years ago. She was married to Mr. John Henry, sr., forty-six years ago. About 38 years ago Mr. and Mrs. Henry moved from Queensboro to Madoc, where they have made it their home ever since. The late Mrs. Henry was a member of the Methodist church. Mourning her loss are her husband and three daughters: Mrs. C. Drummond and Mrs. R. Delyea, Bancroft; and Mrs. A. Osborne, of Madoc; also one son, John Henry, jr., of Peterboro. One son died when an infant. The funeral took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Osborne, Madoc, on Saturday afternoon. The service was conducted by Rev. Wm. Higgs, after which interment was made in Lakeview cemetery, Madoc.

Card of Thanks

The undersigned wish, through the columns of The Review, to thank their friends and neighbors for their kindly acts and words of sympathy with them in their very great bereavement in the loss of their wife and mother.

Mr. John Henry and family.

Parish of Bannockburn

Rev. J. T. Robbins—Incumbent.

4th Sunday in Lent—March 14th.

Glanmire—Matins and sermon 10.45 a.m.

Bannockburn — Evensong and sermon 3.30 p.m.

Queensboro—Evensong and sermon 7.30 p.m.

Millbridge—No service.

Subject—"Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."—St. Mark 10, 15.

Mrs. W. Spurr has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ghent, in Havelock.

Mr. Fred Davis has sold his farm at Hart's to Mr. W. McMechan, jr., and is moving to Peterboro.

—To Rent.—Three Rooms, one downstairs and two upstairs. Apply to Mrs. A. Osborne, Madoc. 11

Mr. John Miller has sold his farm to Mr. Ford Tumelty. Mr. Miller and family will reside in Peterboro.

Campbellford Herald: — Mr. Field W. Allan, of Madoc, is the guest of his brother, Mr. R. J. Allan, this week.

Mr. Thos. Christie and family are moving from Elgin street to their new semi-bungalow on St. Lawrence street.

Mr. Frank McCarthy and family are moving from St. Lawrence street to the house occupied by Mr. T. Christie on Elgin street.

Mr. W. Harris has sold his farm to Mr. Dan Golan, of Tweed. Mr. Harris has purchased the property of the late William Dingman.

—Valentine Post Cards, 2 for 5c., also Valentine Table Napkins at 15c. a dozen at the Review Stationery Store.

Mr. Chas. Mawson has sold out his harness business to Mr. Clarence Kilpatrick, and, with his family, will shortly move to Peterboro, where he has secured a position.

About three weeks ago, Alex Nicolson, youngest son of Mr. Angus Nicolson, of Madoc township, was kicked by a cow, resulting in a bad break to his leg. We are glad to report that he is improving nicely.

—For Sale by Private Sale a quantity of Household Furniture at the residence of Mr. John Rylott, near G. T. R. station. 11.1p

On Saturday last the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church held a tea and sale in the store lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Caverly, which resulted in the sum of $90.50 being raised for the Society and $12.75 for the Mission Band.

An interesting article on the Madoc Gold Excitement of 1866 and 67 written by C. F. Aylesworth, and published in the Annual Report of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors will be found on page 8 of this issue of The Review.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary will [illegible] in the G. W. V. A. rooms on [illegible] day, March 15th.

NOTICE to the Public

Mr. Herrington, whose advt. has been appearing in the Review, has arrived with his wife and family and is now prepared to do

WIRING

He has secured a

Shop in St. Lawrence Hall Block

now occupied by H. R. Casement.

Watch his window for displays.

Madoc Public School

The following is the Honor Roll:

Sr. III—Jessie Rupert, Jessie McKenzie, Marian Hall, Gladys Letts, Sadie Kilpatrick, Laura Walker, Annie Sandford, Annie McKenzie, Alice Cooper, Norman Whytock.

Jr. III — Willie Bassett, Phoebe Mumby, Inez Carswell, Stanley Lewis, Albert Caskey, Leona Sandford, Ralph Gordon, Clarence Carswell.

Sr. II—Eric Mumby, Colin Dafoe, Frances Conley, Ella Adams, Bertha Kellar, Lila Walker, Cleveland Bonisteel, Ted Hart, Florence Adams, Mary Jackson.

Jr. II—Campbell Wallbridge, Donald Whytock and Ruby McCaw, equal, Helen Caskey, Lamoine West, Hazel Ross, Charlie Phillips, Melbourne Caverly, May Keller, Eddie Jenkinson, Emma Tompkins, Charlie Hill.

Promoted to Jr. III Class — Ella Adams, Wesley Danford, Colin Dafoe, Lila Walker, Mildred Comerford, Eric Mumby, Mary Jackson and Frances Conley equal, Marian Robertson, Florence Adams, Cleveland Bonisteel and Ted Hart and Bertha Kellar equal, Rosie Latone, John Gillen and Earle Elliott recommended.

Church of St. John the Baptist, Madoc

T. H. H. HALL, Rector

March 14th—4th Sunday in Lent.

Sunday School, Madoc—10 a.m.

Matins and sermon at 11 a.m.

Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.

Crookston—2.30 p.m.

Beautiful and Sensible.

The beautiful and the sensible do not always travel together.

They do, however, in wedding or birthday gifts of Silver Spoons and Forks.

We furnish them in single dozens or half dozens, which may be added to from time to time as required.

We show many choice patterns in best quality Silver Plate.

Geo. F. Maybee

Jeweler and Optician

Phonographs Records

CONUNDRUM TEA

Under the Auspices of the Star of Hope Class in the Sunday School Rooms of the Methodist Church

St. Patrick's Day March 17th

Supper Served from 5 to 7.

The lunch we offer,
Cannot be beat.
We serve music with it.
You pay after you eat.

Madoc Methodist Church

Rev. William Higgs—Pastor.

March 14th—

9.45 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. — Services in charge of the Pastor.

A Special Sale

For 10 Days we will put on a Sale of

Boots and Shoes

COMMENCING

Saturday, February 28th

After stock-taking I find an exceedingly large stock of Boots and Shoes which I will offer to the public at

Greatly Redueed Prices.

With the steady advance in prices in these goods customers will make no mistake in securing what they need.

Jonas Bargman

McIntosh Bros.

Just Arrived---A Shipment of New Dress Goods, Skirts, Blouses

Foulard Voiles

The very newest Dress Materials are these popular all-over design novelty voiles. They are very fine texture, in all newest shades, 40 in. wide, just 1 dress pattern in each shade, yd $1.69

Beautiful Waist Display

We present a very pretty selection of blouses in a variety of styles and colors and made of silk Georgette, beaded and embroidered, wash satins and voiles, prices from 89c up to $11

New Separate Skirts

This season's skirts are more fascinating than ever. We have them made of all wool serge, novelty plaid silks and taffetta and all moderately priced.

New Ginghams

Ginghams hold their popularity with the finest fabrics for this season. We have a good assortment and newest colors for summer and priced from 40c yd to 85c

House Dresses

A shipment of House Frocks has just arrived which we intend putting on at a price which will surely spell a bargain. While they last $1.98 each

Flannelette Blankets

Extra large size 12-4 and extra heavy weight, reg. $4.50 pair, while they last, pr. $3.98

Comforters

Our supply is limited of these but while they last $3.98

Pillows

Feather filled Pillows to clear at each $1.29

McINTOSH BROS.

We have secured the

Agency for the Chevrolet Car

the most popular Car on the market to-day.

We have on hand a supply of

Tires and a Full Line of Accessories

We are prepared to do

All Kinds of Car Repairs.

We solicit a fair share of your patronage.

Wellman & Kelly

Phone 97. Opposite the Post Office, Madoc

Service

The business man, lawyer, poet, priest or Printer who earnestly tries to serve his neighbors will earn both money and real happiness; but the man who works for money alone gets that and nothing more.

The printers in the Review office work for both money and happiness—the quality of printing that brings happiness to our customers and just a little money to ourselves.

FIRE

YOUR HOME, YOUR STORE

might easily have a total or partial loss—sound business methods demand that you be prepared for such a calamity, the good old

Phoenix Insurance Co.

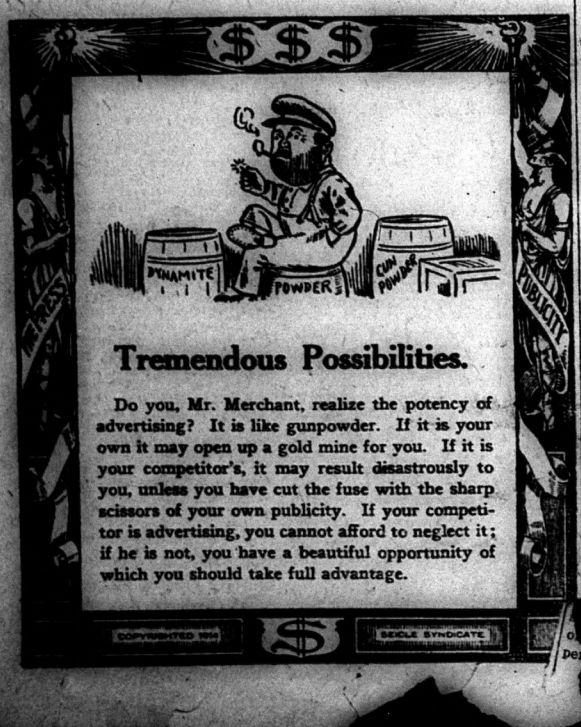
of Hartford, Conn.

is time tried and fire tested. Since organization it has paid losses of $81,617.128.80

Assets - $15,345.365
Surplus - $ 9.056.106.

Policies cost $2.00 and upwards. Consult me.

A. H. WATSON, Madoc - - - Local Agent.



Tremendous Possibilities.

Do you, Mr. Merchant, realize the potency of advertising? It is like gunpowder. If it is your own it may open up a gold mine for you. If it is your competitor's, it may result disastrously to you, unless you have cut the fuse with the sharp scissors of your own publicity. If your competitor is advertising, you cannot afford to neglect it; if he is not, you have a beautiful opportunity of which you should take full advantage.

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as frequently these times as ever before and is receiving just as many negative replies as formerly. There are so many factors which enter into the problem that one has to study the question from every angle. Good pure bred cattle of either sex are selling for such good prices now that men who have proven themselves successful with grade stock, cannot afford to continue without pure bred stock. We all know of certain grade herds making more money for the owners than some pure bred herds in the same locality, but every community has examples of men in the pure bred business who never should have invested money in live stock.

The most economical and the most satisfactory way for the average farmer to start into pure-breds is to purchase good females to start with. Care should be taken to see that they are good. They should be healthy, of the proper type, and either proven producers or with proven ancestors. It is better to have only one good cow than several medium quality animals. A comparatively small outlay is necessary when starting in this manner.

It is remarkable how quickly a herd can be built up from a few foundation cows. The dairy herd on the Agassiz Experimental Farm was started by the purchase in December 1911 of twenty-eight grade cows and the following year three pure bred cows. Then in the fall of 1915 two pure bred heifer calves and the next year a pair of two year old heifers also pure bred were purchased. Today there are forty-two pure bred females in the herd including the above and their descendants. As the pure bred herd increased in size we have gradually decreased the number of grades until at present only twenty-one are on hand.

A yearly comparison has been made during the last three years of the five most profitable pure bred cows and the five most profitable grade cows. In each instance the pure breds have been the more successful from a commercial standpoint. On the average the pure breds produced 4.476 pounds more milk and 153 pounds more fat per cow per annum, and yielded an average profit over feed cost of $27.64 more per cow than the grades.

After a pure bred herd reaches a suitable size the most money is made by selling the surplus stock for breeding purposes. The Holstein bull, Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, 5563 was used as senior sire in the Agassiz herd from December 1916 to July 1918. From his service during that period fifteen grade and twelve pure bred females were raised and are in the herd at the present time. Putting the very topmost value on the fifteen grade heifers they are worth $1875.00, while the dozen pure bred heifers are worth just about twice that amount yet they cost no more to raise than the grades. The pure bred male calves born in the herd during the same period were sold for $100.00 each and up while the grade bulls were sold for veal.

Not only is it more profitable to produce pure bred cattle than grades under suitable conditions, but the pleasure and interest are much greater.

Sixty-six farmers with their families came from Bloomington, Ill., to Manitoba on one train of 46 cars.

Mrs. M. Forsythe, living twenty-five miles north of Tomkins Sask., lost her life in a storm, being found 200 yards from her home.

Advertising is today the great builder of every successful business. According to Bradstreet, eighty-four per cent. of all firms that fail are non-advertisers.

The students who ragged Norman Angel at Cambridge could not have been readers of his book. His contention that even complete victory in a great war would leave the victor poorer than before, and that there was no profit in conquest, has been proved to the hilt.

The Toronto Telegram advocates the bringing of Sir William Price and his associates before the Board of Commerce if they have to drag them there by the heels. We are inclined to agree. The Board of Commerce has made itself an object of ridicule by receding from its position. If Mr. Price had been a poor man without the prefix of "Sir" before his name, he would have been brought before it by hook or by crook. But we are living in an age when money still talks in high places even if some of us only hear a faint whisper. From now on the power of the Board of Commerce is as a tale that is told.

According to the Ottawa Journal the Price Bros. Company, the papermakers who have defied the Government o fCanada, make newsprint at a cost of $45.00 a ton and charge the newspapers $90.00, a profit of 100 per cent. The shares were quoted in November, 1916, says that paper at 60 cents on the dollar on the stock exchanges, giving a total market value of three million dollars. By 1919 the stock had increased in value four and a third times or to thirteen million, without the Price Company doing a thing to earn or deserve it. Judge by modern standards a profiteering Dick Turpin was a Per[illegible]fect lady.

Young Arrival.

The Dam's Milk the Best First Food —Skimmilk Should Gradually Replace Whole Milk — Grass or Stable for Calves?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE calf that comes in the spring, comes just at a time when everybody is so busy getting the spring work done that he is very liable to be neglected to a certain extent. Young calves are very susceptible to disease com on to young cattle and a little lack of attention to spring calves is liable to cause serious trouble to them.

There are two menaces to calves in spring and summer, and those are extreme heat and flies, and one is on a par with the other. Arrangements should be made whereby the calves are kept in during the day and allowed to run out in a paddock at night. By this means they are afforded a liberal amount of exercise and good pure fresh air, and also they are allowed to get some of the nice juicy green grass, which is the nearest thing to a complete and balanced ration that can be found outside of milk.

When the calf is dropped it may be well to leave it with the dam for a few hours in order that it may get the first milk (or colostrum) which is so necessary on account of its actions on the digestive tract. When the calf has received sufficient colostrum to set up the necessary action it should be removed from its mother into a separate stall, or it may be put into a stall with other calves of the same age or nearly so. If, by any chance, the cow's udder is inflamed, the calf may be left for a few days, because of the beneficial effect that the calf's punching has upon it.

For a few days the calf should be fed whole milk, but when it is two to four weeks old a change should be made, skimmilk gradually replacing the whole milk, from eight to ten days taken for the change. When the whole milk is totally replaced the milk may be increased to eighteen or twenty pounds per day for a calf six weeks old. The best kind of skimmilk for calves is warm, just when it leaves the farm separator. However, everybody may not have a separator, and then this is not possible. In any event the system started with the calf should be followed as nearly as possible at all times, because radical changes in diet are sure to cause severe digestive troubles. Pails and all feeding utensils should be kept very clean to eliminate any danger of disease from bacteria that might be lurking within. Skimmilk feeding may be continued on as long as it is thought advisable, up to eight or ten months old. Good thrifty calves may be weaned as early as three months old, providing good substitutes for the milk are used.

The most frequent trouble in raising calves is indigestion or common scours. This trouble is usually caused by overfeeding, feeding milk too cold, feeding milk heavily laden with the disease germs, or by keeping the calves in a dark, dirty, poorly ventilated quarter. The calves should be watched carefully, and if they show signs of scours immediate steps should be taken to effect a cure. The ration should be reduced and a little lime water put into the milk. If immediate action is needed, about one-half cupful of strong black tea or some castor oil should be given.

As for meal for the calves, rolled oats are good, and if they are getting no whole milk a little linseed oil cake should be added. The oil cake has a laxative property as well as supplying a little fat to the ration. A good meal for calves: 100 lbs. of ground oats, 50 lbs. bran and oil cake (nutted) 25 lbs. Good clover hay is essential at all times, giving enough to allow the calves to pick out the nice succulent parts, and still not be wasteful.— J. C. McBeath, O. A. College, Guelph.

Should Calves Go Out to Grass or Remain in the Stable?

Generally speaking, calves are better kept in the stable during the first summer, except where stable conditions are not good, and where there is not enough labor to look after them and keep them dry and clean. The only other exception is in the case of calves dropped in the early winter and which have had three to six months of milk and more or less dry feed. Such calves may be all right, if turned out to grass as soon as the pasture is good and the weather warm and pleasant. Particularly is this the case where milk and other feed is scarce on the farm.

The chief advantages of keeping calves in the stable, the first summer are:

1. They can be fed milk and other feed as required, which is often neglected when calves run with the cows, or are pasturing some distance from the barn.

2. Calves in a clean, well-ventilated stable are protected from the hot sun, storms and flies, which often prevent that good growth which is essential for a well-nourished thrifty calf.

3. If allowed to run with the herd, the older animals are likely to "boss" the calves and may injure them, or deprive them of their proper share of feed.

4. Cases of sickness, such as indigestion or "scours" are more likely to be noticed, and properly treated, if the calves are inside where they are seen frequently.

5. As a result of this better care and feed, better cows are more likely to be reared, which means larger returns to the owners of cows.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hinton said. "Those who are best fitted to judge believe that Canada will have in Central and Northern British Columbia the biggest mining field in the world in so far as certain minerals are concerned. This is certainly true of copper, and this ore especially has appreciable value in silver and gold. The field is only now being fully prospected as activities of this character were held up by the war which began immediately before the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific line. The mining engineers reports are invariably good. In addition to copper, great bituminous coal deposits have been found on the Telkwa, Bowron and Zymotez Rivers and these will yield a fuel with excellent coking properties."

With regard to lumbering, Mr. Hinton stated that there are in operation along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia fifty one sawmills, some of these mills having a capacity ranging from 125,000 upwards feet of finished lumber per day.

At Prince Rupert there is great activity, the housing accommodation being taxed to the limit. With two eight thousand ton steel steamships approaching completion and more orders pending, the ship building and ship-repairing industry appears to have been firmly established on a permanent basis.

Greater dock facilities

The Grand Trunk Pacific is carrying out large improvements in its dockage facilities at Prince Rupert, building a new dock one thousand feet long with shed capacity of twelve thousands tons. Extensions have been made to the cold storage plant for handling fish, and this plant, the largest of its kind in the world, now has a capacity of 14,000,000 pounds of fish. Apart from the wealth of sea fish handled at the port, Prince Rupert is taking an increasingly important place in the salmon canning industry. The salmon pack from the Skeena is now the largest from any Canadian river.

Along the North Pacific coast served by the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships, traffic is developing in a most satisfactory way. A car ferry service has been initiated by the railway between Prince Rupert and Swanson Bay, where the Whalen pulp and paper enterprise is situated the distance separating the two points being one hundred miles. This car ferry makes a round trip each day, carrying nine cars of news print pulp, etc. The newsprint is carried over the Grand Trunk Pacific to eastern points, including New York, and one of the New York daily papers has for some time been receiving its supply of paper from this paper source.

"General business conditions in Western Canada are excellent," concluded Mr. Hinton. "There is every indication of a good crop in view of the heavy blanket of snow covering the land."—Ontario.

Obituary

PETER WRIGHT

Peter Wright peacefully passed away to the Home-land, in Kingston, Ontario, in the 90th year of his age. He was born in the township of Rawdon and at a very early age was converted to God and joined the Methodist Church and up to the end proved faithful and true to the church of his choice. His conduct was most consistent and his character worthy to be copied. His home was ever open to the ministry and he did much for the cause of God. He was an ideal father and the impress of his life has been left upon his family, who revere his memory. He was a constant New Testament reader and he was one of the few who could say he had read his Bible through on his knees, and for years the writer rejoiced in the privilege of association with a helpful life.

In 1851 he married Cynthia Badgley and the union was a happy and faithful one. In 1865 he moved his wife and family into the township of Limerick. He was one of the first pioneers and there they spent many happy years together until it pleased God to take his wife and mother of his children to her well deserved rest in November, 1909, in the 85th year of her age. He then made his home with his daughter and grandson, Mrs. D. and Merton Vandervoort, formerly of Eldorado, now of Harrowsmith, Ont.

On January 30th, 1920, without a struggle his earthly tabernacle was dissolved and the living spirit took its departure to the building of God. There are left to mourn his loss three sisters, three daughters, one son and thirty grandchildren. His sisters are: Mrs. Embury, Manitoba, in her 96th year; Mrs. Fair, Michigan, in her 92nd year; Mrs. Wright, Michigan, in her 79th year. His daughters are: Mrs. D. Vanderwoort, Harrowsmith; Mrs. Lawrence, Oregon; Mrs. Eastman, Michigan; and one son, Merk Wright, Bannockburn, Ont.

On the 31st inst., his body was taken by train to St. Ola, to the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. W. B. Greer, and on the following morning the funeral service was held in St. Ola Metnodist church, where Rev. Pethick preached from John 14, 2, which the deceased had chosen years ago, to a large crowd of relatives and friends, after which all that was mortal was conveyed to the St. Ola burying-ground, where his body awaits the voice of Him that will bid the sleeping dust to wake on the morning of the Resurrection.

—Eavetroughing and Job Work at G. A. Rollins'.

The editor of The Register, printed at Neepawa, Manitoba, apparently is not satisfied with a load of wood he recently purchased, and so he printed the following in his next issue: "The next time we buy a load of wood for $10 or $12 we are going to pay the man in pennies, and then he'll have a bigger load going home than he had coming in." —Renfrew Mercury.

THE

Serious Outbreaks all over Can

GOOD HEALTH SUREST SAFE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brings Vitality and Thus Fre Against Disease

There can be no doubt situation regarding the sp Influenza throughout Canad of grave concern. It is qu that the number of cases d constitute an epidemic such as the suffering and sorrow duri terrible days of 1918. Yet th no disguising the fact that eve should be on their guard agains disease.

In Montreal alone, from Jan 20th to February 21st, *three thou one hundred and twenty-two cases* Influenza and 189 deaths from disease were reported to the Hea Department.

If the outbreak had come at t beginning of the winter instead the end, we might reasonably fe that the very cold weather woul check the spread of the disease. Bu coming as it has, at the end of the winter, there is grave fear that an epidemic may occur. For spring, with its slush and rain under foot, its dampness and chill, its constant changing from cold to warm and back again, is a prolific source o coughs and colds, pleurisy and pneumonia.

The best protection, in fact, the only safeguard against the 'Flu, is, GOOD HEALTH.

Those who are not as well and strong as they should be; those who are underweight; those who are "run-down" through overwork or sickness; should build up at once. What they need is a Blood-purifier, a body-builder, a strength-giver, like "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful fruit medicine.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and insures an abundant supply of pure, rich blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, sharpens the appetite, brings restful sleep and renews the vitality of the nervous system. "Fruit-a-tives" contains everything that an ideal tonic should have; to purify the blood, to build up strength and vigor, and to regulate the eliminating organs, so that the whole system would be in the best possible condition to resist disease.

Now is the time to build up health and strength, not only as a precaution against the ravages of Influenza, but also to protect you against "spring fever" and the inevitable reaction which comes with the appearance of warmer weather. Get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" today and let this fruit medicine keep you well.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, trial size 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ACUTE LUMBER SHORTAGE NOW GREAT WORRY

Ottawa, Feb. 18—Following on reports of a threatened lumber shortage in the West, owing to the shipment of the Canadian supply to the United States, the Board of Commerce is in receipt of similar communications from the city of Toronto.

These are to the effect that the lumber situation in that city is acute owing to the almost complete embargo out of the country of building materials, including lumber. Asked whether there was any intention on the part of the board to try and regulate the export of lumber from Canada, a high official would say nothing.

Embargo Mentioned

Should need for action in the line of placing an embargo on export of lumber arise, it would seem to be a matter for the whole government to take up and decide whether such action should be taken.

Says Embargo Unwise

Discussing the suggestion of a lumber export embargo, one of the largest lumber dealers in Toronto expressed to the Globe last night that such a move would be "most unwise." Were Canada, he said, to refuse the United States her pine and hemlock the Americans could promptly tie up every furniture factory in Canada, by witholding oak, gumwood and mahogany.

Supply will be Greater

But aside from the politic aspect the lumber merchant characterized such a move as utter nonsense from the material standpoint. "American buyers," he said, "are out in British Columbia shaking big money under the noses of the mills. There is big export trade and at unprecedented prices, and because of domestic curtailment in home building and home furnishing during years the home trade is unbrisk. But there will be lots ber when the mills start while. Quantities taken north this year are away erage, and weather extended to assist a

Look at the date on your Review.

ins About he Heart

Y derangement of the heart's action is alarming. quently pains about the rt are caused by the forma- of gas arising from indi- tion.

Relief from this condition is tained by the use of Dr. ase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Chronic indigestion results rom sluggish liver action, con- tipation of the bowels and nactive kidneys.

Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills arouse these organs to activity they thoroughly cure indigestion and overcome the many annoying symp- toms.

Dr. Chase's

THE FARMER'S EXPORT MARKET

The Canadian farmer today wants reasonable proof that any increase he makes in livestock will find its market. That is the crux of livestock farming. The farmer wants a return for his investment of capital, labor and care.

Month by month the evidence is accumulating that there is a market which the Canadian can reach of which the fringe has scarcely been touched. Prospects for exports of meats become clearer every month. Devastation of war in Europe left a deep cut in the supplies which will take years to restore, if indeed, they will ever get back to a pre-war level.

A table compiled for the inter- national institute of Agriculture by Mr. T. K. Doherty, LL.B., given in the "Agricultural Gazette" shows ... excluding Russia, there was ...ughout Europe between 1914 1918 a drop of six million head ...ttle, 9½ million head insheep, the enormous total of 24¼ mil- ... in hogs. The last named is a ... of almost 50%. Despite mater- ...crease in some countries, main- ... the American continent, in period there was a world de- ... in swine and sheep through a ...ncrease of 7% in cattle.

... is another factor which will ... more direct appeal to the far- ... Canadian farmer. It is that ...ars before the war the decline ... world's supply of live stock ...een proceeding so steadily and ...stibly as to amount to little ...han "slow starvation" in meats ... was not confined to one coun- ... it was universal.

... Canadian position is typical. ...en 1908 and 1916 sheep and ... declined from 20% to 25% ...gs remained about the same ... nine years. A similar ten- ... was noticeable in the United ... where between 1908 and 1917 ... an increase in swine, there ... decreases in cattle and

... in plainest English, this means ... there has not been in the world ... several years a sufficient num- ... of meat producing animals to ... the demand. Especially is the ... and for meat great in Great Bri- ... which is becoming more and ... a manufacturing country. Pre- ... there have our Canadian ..., notably bacon, already won ... place; the product is pre- ... and the access to the market ..., The lesson is obvious. More ... stock should be produced on ...dian farms for export to a mar- ...tready waiting for our supplies ... meat exports will be a factor ...creasing importance in main- ... the general prosperity of the ...ion. The two simplified tables ... show the quantity and value ...m products exported in the ...ar period, 1914—1918, and ... outline of the trade which ... be done were the right type ... stock produced in sufficient ...rs within the Dominion:—

...ADIAN MEAT EXPORTS
(In millions ... pounds)

	1914—1919
....	653
....	214
....	41
... Meats	58¼
... Meats	41¾
... Meats	19½
all meats	1,027½

...ue in millions of dollars)

	1914—1918
....	142½
....	37½
....	7¼
....	9½
....	12¾
....	2
...ats	$211½

OUT-APIARY MANAGEMENT

The tendency of modern beekeeping is to specialize. One hundred colonies is about the largest number that can be kept with full profit in many places, but an experienced and active man can attend to double that number, especially if he has a little help, hence the development of the out-apiary. The place chosen for the out-apiary should be in a good locality for honey plants (clay or limestone soil is best for clover) and it should be not less than two or three miles from the home yard. Other things to look for in choosing a place for the out-yard are, shelter from wind, especially if the bees are to be wintered outside, freedom from floods, safety from bush fires, a good road between the two yards, and no large or diseased apiaries near. An out-house for storing equipment and extracting the honey is convenient but not always essential because the extracting can often be better done at the home yard. An auto with trailer or a light auto truck for transporting hives and supplies, is of great service.

To discourage swarming extracted honey should be produced in preference to comb honey, and plenty of supers, containing empty combs should be given to the bees in advance of their requirements.

In Southern Ontario where swarming can be controlled without much trouble, and the climate is mild enough for wintering bees outside, the professional beekeeper frequently keeps one or more out-apiaries, but in many parts of Canada where the problems of swarming and wintering are more acute, the out-apiary is still in the experimental stage, although in some of these places, very high yields of honey are to be obtained.

To discover how much honey could be obtained, and how many visits would be needed to prevent swarming in different kinds of locations, a few colonies from the Central Experimental Farm have been placed during the last three summers in different places around Ottawa.

In 1917 two colonies were placed on a sandy soil and two in a swamp near Kazubazua, Que., about forty miles north of Ottawa. Those on the sandy plain gave 109 pounds of honey per colony, spring count, principally from blueberry, white clover and certain species of goldenrod. Those in the swamp gave 139pounds from the same sources. Swarming was prevented by the destruction of queen cells which were found in one or more of the colonies every week from May 24 to August 14. The making of these twelve visits and carefully examining every hive at each visit consumed a great deal of time.

In 1918 two colonies were placed near an era of fireweed near Chelsea, Que., They produced an average of 239 pounds of honey each from raspberry, clover and fireweed, and required ten weekly visits for the destruction of queen cells to prevent swarming.

In 1919 two hives were taken to a farmer's garden at Billings Bridge Ont. To reduce the labor in preventing swarming and to get a maximum yield, two queens separated by a division board had been wintered in each hive. One of the queens and her bees was placed in a separate hive on May 27. In this way a great number of bees were raised in time for the clover honey flow in this favorable locality, and early swarming was prevented. Later swarming was prevented and young queens were obtained (two in some of the hives) by three further manipulations: the destruction of queen cells in some of the hives on June16, the destruction of queen cells and removal of queens in nuclei on June 24, and, nine days later, the destruction of all the queen cells except two, one on each side of a division board then inserted.

Each hive, spring count, produced an average of 331 pounds of honey consisting of 290 pounds of clover honey and 14 pounds of buckwheat honey, and there was an increase in bees of three hives.

F. W. L. SLADEN, Apiarist.
Dominion Experimental Farms.

Dr. Edwards Wants Hearst Papers Barred

Ottawa, March 4.—Dr. J. W. Edwards, Unionist, Frontenac, speaking in the Commons to-day had some criticism for the Government. He declared:

"Action should be taken at once to stop the Hearst papers circulating throughout the Dominion of Canada. There are perhaps in this country some people who don't object to the lies and dirt being circulated by this man Hearst in the Dominion of Canada. In my judgment it is a shame and a disgrace to the Dominion of Canada that these papers should be allowed to circulate through this country.

(Applause.)

"I have no sympathy for Ivens and men of that kind in Winnipeg but what in heaven's name is the good in putting Ivens behind the bars for seditious utterances and permitting the Hearst Government papers to come into this country and sow seeds of discontent? I want to condemn just as strongly as I can the action of the Government in not putting an end to that sort of thing."

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Cincinnati, O., March 4—Angered because his teacher, Beatrice C. Conner, had sent him to the Principal of the Douglas School for punishment, Lawrence Angel, four teen years old, to-day arose in his seat in his schoolroom and shot the teacher through the arm.

CRERAR CONDEMNS CANADA'S TARIFF

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' party in the House of Commons, spoke Thursday in condemnation of the Goverment's tariff policy and demanded that an appeal be made to the country.

While it was not the desire of the Farmers' party to sweep away the high tariff at one blow, Hon.Mr. Crerar explained that the tax on implements used in production and on necessaries of life should be removed, and there should be a general revision of the tariff. The tax on luxuries should be boosted to probably 50 per cent. of their value. At the same time an excise duty should be imposed on luxuries manufactured in Canada. "Protection," the Farmer Chieftain declared, "is nothing more or less than a form of State Socialism."

Mr. Crerar joined with his followers who spoke earlier in the day in refuting statements that the Farmers' movement was a class movement. Mr. Cockchutt, who made the statement, was a protectionist, and there never was perpetrated in this country a greater class legislation than that resulting from the operation of the tariff. It operated for the benefit of only one section of the people. Thus for the last forty years a special privilege had been conferred upon one section of the people.

Mr. Cockshutt interrupted to ask if Mr. Crerar had not on one occasion said that the new Ontario Government was fully representative of every class.

"I am discussing federal issues," replied Mr. Crerar. "That Government of Ontario, which contains 8 farmers and one lawyer, is just as representative of the people as the Government that preceded, which contained eight lawyers and one farmer."

"It is not the policy of the farmers of this country to sweep away the tariff at one step," declared Mr. Crerar.

"Broadly speaking, their policy is based on this: that the implements and tools of production should be made free; that the necessaries of life should be made as free as possible, and we ask for an all-round reduction on the tariff. A tariff on luxuries? Yes. I can't see the economic wisdom in admitting certain classes of luxuries brought in to-day at such low rates, when wool, shoes, etc., and necessaries of life are so heavily taxed.

It might well be that the tax on luxuries should be raised 50 per cent., but when the Finance Minister does that he must impose an excise tax on luxuries manufactured in Canada.

Next Mr. Crerar took up the income tax. From 1915 to 1918 New Zealand collected $55,000,000 in profits and business tax. Canada, at the same time, should have collected $470,000,000.

On the same basis on which the United States collected the business and profit tax, Canada would have collected $2,600,000,000; if a mistake had been made in Canada during the war it was not paying enough of the cost of the war as it progressed.

The Farmers' party at Ottawa have now their own whips and have announced their intention of acting independently of both parties.

To Stop Buying Across Border

At the convention of the Automotive Retailers, the new name under which the Retail Automobile, Garage and Accessories' Association is to be known, some twenty-five resolutions were passed yesterday, the most important being: "That members discontinue buying American goods until such times as the exchange becomes normal again, and that any orders placed for spring be cancelled, unless the different manufacturers will agree to bear all exchange over 6 per cent." Another resolution favored Dominion-wide daylight saving.

Plans were submitted for a new ten-story automobile parking station to be erected at Richmond and Sheppard streets, which will cost $1,000,000 The idea of such a huge parking place will be followed out by the Automobile Service Syndicate, and has been tried with great success in Boston. It is contended that the station will not only relieve parking places on the city streets, but will also materially reduce the number of stolen autos. The capacity of the station will be 83 cars per floor, and it will take care of at least 1000 cars. Equipment of the station with a repair shop and a supply and accessories centre are provided for in the plans.

In the afternoon Mr. George Kingston of the Workmen's Compensation Board addressed the convention, and urged the delegates to file their payrolls with the department in order to cover themselves in case of accident. The following officers were elected for the year 1920: President, S.H. Rowed, London; 1st Vice-President, J. J. Duffus, Peterboro; 2nd Vice-President, C. Pearce, Toronto; Secretary W.C. Miller, Toronto, and Treasurer, Roy Alexander, Strathroy. The convention decided to meet in Toronto next year.

Muskogee, Okla., March 4—A millionairess for three hours, Sarah Rector of Muskogee, the richest negro girl in the United States, to-day signed a deed of trnst turning her $1,500,000 estate over to the care of her guardian. The negro girl came into the money to-day when she reached the age of 18.

"The spirits might get it," she declared, and she voluntarily executed the deed of trust. The girl's mother, Rose Rector, has filed a petition declaring the heiress incompetent of handling her own affairs.

The girl is entitled to the money through oil leases in the name of her father and herself following discovery of oil on a stretch of otherwise worthless land near Muskogee alloted to her from Indian land. She is part Indian.

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T. W. CHRISTIE
Madoc, Ont.

Unrest on the Farms of Ontario

(By Rob Roy in Toronto Sunday World)

What is the great problem to-day confronting Ontario, Canada the continent—What, but rural depopulation?

People have for years been deserting farms and crowding into the towns and cities. That this is an evil everybody admits. Government, press and church have been discussing the problem and trying to find a solution. The war and the munition factories literally stripped the farms and few of the workers since the armistice have found their way back to the old concession lines. Labor last year was harder to secure on the farms than during any war year.

But the farmers and their families have got a new viewpoint of the subject during the present winter, one that is going to have a tremendous influence on the future of this country. Hundreds of families that never before thought of stopping farming, declare that this is their last winter at the business.

What are the reasons ?

What are the reasons? In the first place, many farmers say that they have been trying to carry on with very little help. Then the dry summer and fall caused a serious shortage of water for stock. This was further aggravated by the fact that December was unusually cold, with little or no snowfall, the result that ponds and streams that had furnished water for stock during the memory of the oldest inhabitant were frozen to the bottom.

With wells dry or frozen up, some districts have had to haul water for miles for hundreds of cattle. The badly drifted roads, often impassable, and the extreme cold, soon filling barrels and tanks, make this water hauling a more serious business.

Then the "flu" has brought a "reign of terror" into country districts. While the number of deaths has not been great, whole families have been prostrated, and how to get the stock attended to with the men of the farm sick and no water, is a most serious matter.

Nurses Unobtainable.

When pneumonia is present a nurse seems indispensable, but hardly anyone can be secured in the country. The drifted roads, no men to shovel them, makes it sometimes impossible for the doctors to make their rounds and a cloud of uncertainty and a dread hangs over the concession lines.

What will be the result? Most of the farmers financially, are on easy street. Many were living there years ago, but the war years have moved many numbers up the street. This is what they say:

FAMILY NO. 1

If we live through this winter we will never spend another on the farm. We will sell all our stock in the fall, close up the gate and go south for the winter.

FAMILY NO. 2

We will have a sale in the fall, keep only the horses and two cows, and practically retire on the farm. Then if we get the "flu" the chores won't be worrying us.

FAMILY NO. 3

We have bought a house in town. We will live there in winter, return to the farm in summer, and farm easy, cutting out all the cows but two.

FAMILY NO. 4

We are going to live in town altogether and use our farm for pasture, buying stockers in the spring. We will then be able to thoroughly enjoy the summer and our car.

In lonely farm houses

The loneliness of the people where all are sick in a farm house is indescribable. This winter is giving thousands a dread of country life that they never had before.

This article does not strive to build up a theory, but is simply endeavoring to state a fact.

One thing, however, is sure—the state of society, chaotic as it is, will be more seriously disturbed this winter than ever it has been before.

THINKS HUNGER NEEDED LESSON

"The city dweller and the farmer have always been at enmity and always will be," said Andrew Macphail in an address on the subject of "The Farmer" before the Empire Club yesterday. He expressed the fear that the farmer turned politician might lose the qualities shown best on his farm, and get the idea that he had common ground with the people who live in cities.

"We have been infected with the folly of a large population and we have surfeited ourselves with the glory of our natural resources," declared Sir Andrew, after reference to the attempts to attract the immigrant. "The only glory of a country is in its men and women.

Now our natural resources were becoming exhausted, he continued. We were coming to perception of the fact that the world has always been on the verge of starvation. Improvements in transportation had not overcome this, as expected, but had only spread famine more thinly. The farmer was the only one who was facing the facts.

"There is what is called spare time," he went on. "Everything the farmer does is done in his spare time. Six or eight hours' work is sufficient only for his own support He must work, therefore, an additional eight or ten hours to provide for us who live in cities." He compared this with the eight-hour day of the city worker.

Machinery Most Expensive

"The most expensive way of doing work is by machinery," he asserted in reference to the suggestion for giving the farmer an eight-hour day by increasing machine labor. As regarded, the suggestion that the farmer must be educated, he declared that if the farmer followed the course of education laid down he would be on the roadside within a month.

Too much was being done to help the farmer, who was himself the best judge of how to spend his money.

"Now you are building several thousand miles of roads, he remarked. "You are not building them; you are building them for his expense, and he had always lain on the land, he added.

"This has come to us from following our false and material gods," he concluded, after stating that the city was without a God. "The only remedy is starvation. I think it will come quickly; that is the measure of my optimism.

Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O. in moving a vote of thanks, declared that if ever the farmer-politician ceased to be a farmer, it would be the duty of those on the back concession to turn them out.

BREAD MAY GO UP

Ottawa, Jan. 20—The Board of Commerce monthly report on the production and cost of bread in the Dominion for November shows the average price of flour to have been $10.63 against $10.72 in October, which is taken to indicate that the trade is using more winter wheat flour, at a lower price, to blend with Manitoba spring wheat.

The returns tabulated show an increase in cost of production of about one-tenth of one cent, per pound, indicated in costs of ingredients, management and fixed charges. The Canadian Wheat Board issued a new price list for flour December 29, 1919, showing an advance of $2.25 per barrel of 196 pounds. This increase cost of flour says the report, will necessitate an increase in cost of bread of about one cent and a quarter per pound and a half loaf, so that where bakers were selling at eleven cents per loaf they would be justified in advancing the price to say, 12½ cents per loaf. While this increase is to be regretted from the standpoint of the consumer, the public must bear it, says the board.

U. F. O. CLUBS ARE BUSY ORGANIZING NORTH YORK

Aurora, March 4—With the object of thoroughly organizing North York local U. F. O. Clubs all over the northern part of the county are holding meetings this week at Vandorf, Whitchurch township; Kettleby, King township; Queensville East Gwillimbury. The first of these meetings was held to-night at Vandorf.

For a long time the U. F. O. clubs have been decided on the question of opposing Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the event of a Federal election. Their meetings this week which are under the direction of Mr. G. A. Brodie, County Director of the U. F. O. and President of the Newmarket U. F. O. club, and Mr. A. E. Starr, Secretary, are being held with the intention of getting in touch with all electors and of bringing political "outsiders" into the U. F. O. fold.

The speakers are Ellis Prapp of Kettleby, Miss McPhail of Sharon, Mrs. George A. Brodie of Newmarket and S. B. Foote of Whitchurch.

Dr. W. P. J. Alexander has opened his office on St. Lawrence street in the residence formerly occupied by the late Dr. Harrison. Phone 112.

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Phone 91. Madoc, Ont.

R. J. Graham, Pres. Edgar Judge, Vice-Pres. George B. Jones Gen. Man.

The Good Judge

Aside that most people are conversant with the process of sowing and harvesting wheat, even to the extent of tractor ploughs and the improved blower systems connected with threshing, also the further details connected with transportation, passing through the Inspection Department of the huge elevators from which all mills and exporters draw their supplies. This brings the wheat to our elevator. Watch the next issue for the milling process.

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EASY TO MAKE MONEY

"Easy to Make Money," is a story of speed. Speed is the hero's weakness. It is the essential feature of his trouble-making, money-making and love-making. Speed in his comedy, in his drama; and intensity in his pathos. It is a rapid fire story of life among everyday people, with an everyday youth at the wheel. He has a will of his own and he differs with his dad about the girl in the case. Then he proves to dad that he can make a fortune in jail as easy as out of it, and in order to prove it he gets himself a pass to a cell for a year. The manner in which he piles up this fortune while confined behind the bars is only one of the novel and humorous twists of the play. What he does with his money when he gets out, as well as with his jail-bird friend adds to the increasingly funny situation, from which he emerges most ingeniously with the heart of a refreshing young woman as a reward.

What to Teach the Boys

To be obedient.
To have patience.
To read books worth reading.
To be temperate in all things.
To keep themselves neat and clean.
To shun evil company and rough ways.
To take off their hats when they enter the house.
To get their lessons, and obey the rules of the school.
Always to be employed in some useful occupation.
Never to chew, smoke, drink or use profane language.
To keep early hours, and always to be punctual and industrious.
To be polite at all times, and always have a kind word for everybody.
To avoid contracting loose habits, and to strive to be manly always.
To be kind and courteous to each other in the school-room and on the street.

Keep Wood Well Painted

It is false economy to be too sparing with paint. Lumber is expensive. Paint improves the appearance of buildings, but more than that it adds materially to their permanency. Once the building is neglected it is much more difficult to stop the deterioration. The surface to be painted should be dry, clean, smooth and free from frost. It should be dry and clean, for oil will not penetrate where there is moisture or grease. It should be smooth in order that an even coat may be easily applied. It should be warm enough to allow the oil to penetrate and bind the pigments to the surface painted. In considering the cost of painting it is often estimated that a gallon of paint will give two coats to 300 square feet. Farm machinery, too, looks better when painted and it lasts much longer and gives more satisfactory service if painted before the wood has checked or decayed.

Harry's Difficulty

Little Harry had eaten his meagre ration of bread and margarine. "Must I say grace, mamma?" Mamma—"Of course, darling." Little Harry—"Well, you said God could read our thoughts, and if I say I'm thankful He'll know jolly well what a 'bominable little liar I am!'"

Lots of men who say they are looking for justice will find themselves behind the bars if they ever get it.

The Toronto Globe has raised its price to $5.00 a year, and hints that it will be $6.00 before long. A number of weeklies have already gone to $2.00 and some to $2.50. Newspapers are certainly up against a condition undreamed of a few years ago. The Globe estimates that the daily newspapers of Canada, about 100 in number, will have to raise five million dollars this year to care for increase production costs.

Written by C. F. Aylesworth, O. L. S.

Our industrious and enthusiastic Chairman of our Committee on Repository and Biography suggested to your humble servant a few years ago that he wanted a history of the Madoc and Eldorado gold excitement. Mr. Chipman and his characteristics are not strangers to the various members of this association and other Associations too numerous to mention. Behind his beseeching smile there points at one the glint of determination from behind those glasses, that those among us who have known him throughout his long professional career do not hesitate to interpret his "requests" as a mandamus always since then I have recognized that I was not a free man until I was released from this mandamus of our worthy Chairman of Repository. Accordingly through various means I have tried to obtain a history of the Madoc Gold Excitement of 1866-67 but always failed.

Being only four years old when this exciting romance developed, I hesitated to undertake the accurate collection of the necessary data, especially since mostly all those interested had passed out of "his shadow of the vale and vain activities." However, when our Secretary a month ago wrote to me suggesting a paper on land surveying and engineering profession viewed from a professional standpoint and an incorporated body of land surveyors and individuals of the profession, I realize this latter subject required a man behind it endowed with a more polished literary finish than mine, "that only fools walk in where angels feared to tread." I was therefore compelled to act where previously I had hesitated and with your permission and sympathy I will attempt an imperfect history of the Madoc Gold Excitement. (I don't know what Mr. Chipman wants it for excepting that he wants me to tell him where there is a gold mine or how to find one.)

In the summer of 1866, Mark Powell and a German or Dutchman namer Snider (an old timer) were prospecting for copper on the Richardson farm, being the east half of lot 18 in the fifth concession of the Township of Madoc, being about six miles north of the then small village of Madoc. Powell lived at Malone in the township of Marmora in those days, being the township west of Madoc; nothing is known now of Snider further than that he was "an old timer."

The Richardson farm is the one that caused the excitement and made Madoc famous. Madoc is twenty-five miles north of Belleville, both in the County of Hastings. Those from whom I sought information concerning the gold excitement were Messrs. Robert T. Gray; Lawyer D. E. K. Stewart and John N. Moore, the two former now and then of Madoc Village, and the latter then owner of lot No. 17 adjoining lot 18, the latter being the Richardson farm.

Mr. Gray was then and is yet a popular and successful groceryman of Madoc, Mr. Stewart while practising law in Madoc still finds time to indulge in mining. Mr. John N. Moore has been Reeve of Madoc Township and has been entrusted with many positions of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Stewart says that gold was first detected in the matter mined by Powell and Snider by Fred Murchall. That the latter was a drummer and Australian miner, that he was a spectacular drummer, tall and athletic, in the Battalion that went from Belleville to Prescott to defend Canada against the Fenian raid in 1866, that he would twirl the drumstick in the air in a manner that when it hit the drum it did so in such a manner as to cause consternation among the Fenians who were across the St. Lawrence on the American side. After the raid was over, Murchall returned to Belleville and hearing of the gold excitement in Madoc, he came out and immediately went to where Powell and Snider were prospecting for copper. He told them that their copper was gold and they got mad and handed him some mining phrases that are fit to be repeated only to miners. Stewart says this started the excitement. Mr. R. T. Gray says the late Lyman Moon of Madoc, got two fire shovels full of decomposed sulphurites from where Powell and Snider were mining that they conveyed to Madoc in a pillow slip, and from which they washed one hundred and ninety-three dollars worth of gold. This started the excitement. Another story is that Messrs. Gray and Moon took some of this vein matter to the late G. D. Rawe, a jeweller in Madoc, who pronounced it gold, after a blow-pipe test, and that this caused the excitement. Mr. Gray also says that Logan was the Canadian Geological Director at this time. He had two geologists, Venner and Perigue examining the rocks throughout Madoc then, that one Sunday, they went up to Eldorado to see what all the excitement there was about, when they returned, Gray who wasboarding at Moon's hotel where they also boarded, asked them what they found. They replied "that they were permitted to put their hand into a hole and bring out black sand containing gold, but that the same hole would permit one to put th sand in there, and that they would like to see some of the wall rock containing gold." Gray replied that he had samples in store in dolomite. They went over and saw his samples, which they pronounced gold, these samples were densely dotted with gold showings like wheat grains. Old miners said that was the only place they ever saw gold in dolomite.

Moon went to the old Dafoe house in Belleville with samples, while sitting there a number of the leading citizens of Belleville were discussing the excitement, the form[illegible] a ville sat near and overheard these men, when they dispersed he turned to Moon and discussed getting the mine ahead of them, and asked him if he knew anyone who could intercede for him with Richardson. Moon suggested Gray. Carr said he would give Gray $1,000.00 if he would get it. Carr came to Madoc, and upon being introduced to Gray the two went to Eldorado. They found Richardson home. Carr offered him ten thousand dollars for his property. Richardson wanted $20,000, so after looking over the property, Carr and Gray came away, and Carr came to Belleville without closing the deal. There Carr found great excitement, and the same citizens still after the mine. Then Carr immediately wrote a letter and despatched a special messenger back to Madoc to Moon to get Gray to get a lawyer and go to Richardson and get a 60-day option. Gray did this and procured an option on the south-east 19½ acres for 60 days, for $20,000.00. Gray also sent a special rider 8 miles to Malone to get Powell to settle, but the latter would not come, so Gray and the lawyer went to Malone that night having to change horses on the way. Powell demanded $15,000.00 for his interest, but Gray had no authority from Carr to deal with him that way so returned to Madoc. Then he went to Belleville and met Carr, who was waiting for him, and both waited till 10 a. m., and they went and put document on record.

Gray now says he made the mistake of not getting the option out in his own name, as Carr never paid him the $1,000.00.

Gray and Carr then returned to Madoc and put a building over the mine and a man named Joe Ellevier armed with a gun, on guard. The story goes that Ellevier did a nice little blind pig business in this rendezvous. Then Carr took samples of mine and returned to Boston where evidently, but without success he tried to organize a company to supply the money to meet the option. In the meantime Messrs. Lombard and Harden of Chicago were waiting to see if Carr failed. He did fail, and Lombard and Harden paid Richardson his $20,000, and Powell his $15,000. Then the fat was in the fire; Carr claimed that time was not the essence of the contract, and law began. Meanwhile people were flocking in.

Under one large boulder in this property near the mouth of the shaft of this pocket a piece of gold nearly an inch square was found. The main pocket was about 15 feet deep and 10 x 12 feet square.

Twenty-five mounted police were sent in and barracks were built for them to maintain order.

During this excitement prospectors and miners galore were abroad in this country, nearly every farm within a radius of ten miles of the Richardson property had a prospecting shaft sunk on it looking for gold.

Regarding the geological formation of the Richardson farm district I will quote from a report of progress from 1866-69, pages 165-167 of the geological survey of Canada. I may state that this is the only official report on this property.

"In the early part of August, 1866 while exploring in the neighborhood of Bannockburn Village, in the township of Madoc, I was informed that a metal, supposed to be gold, had just been taken from an opening in the eighteenth lot of the fifth range of the Township of Madoc, on the property of Mr. J. Richardson. A visit was at once made to the locality and the lot was found to be the same as that on which openings had previously been made for copper ore described in Mr. McFarlane's report of 1866. Mr. Richardson informed me that a person named Powell and an old Dutch miner, had lately found flakes of yellow metal resembling copper, which he could beat out into thin leaves. At my request he showed me the specimens which he had collected and I at once informed him that the metal was gold.

The opening from which it was taken was on the east end of the lot the copper veins being near the south west corner; and in it an irregular layer of chloritic and epidotic gneiss was overlaid by a silicious ferruginous dolomite, and underlaid by a band resembling an impure steatite, the whole dipping N. 5 degrees E. 45 degrees.

The seat of the gold appears to be a crevice of longitudinal ovoid form about four feet below the surface, which was filled with ferruginus earth in which were scattered fragments of black carbonaceous matter the latter showing when broken small flakes or scales of the metal. The crevice seemed to be in the schist, at its junction with the dolomite and presented an attitude conformable with the stratification. This is, I believe, to have been the earliest discovery of the metal, and samples were procured and sent to the Geological Survey office long before any reports were generally circulated as to its existence in the township Having remained in the vicinity of the opening for a few days while some fresh blasts were made, and seeing no further development of the precious metal, my general exploration continued.

Early in October, however, information was brought to me that further discoveries of gold had been made on the Richardson lot, and returning, I found that at a depth of fifteen feet another open crevice had been struck, which, beyond doubt had proved rich in the metal. By permission of Mr. Richardson I examined the opening, and took such samples for assay as were thought proper. The shaft, to the depth of fifteen feet with a transverse measure of about seven feet, had been sunk the whole way on the slope of the strata which were of the same character as those already described. The chloritic and epidotic gneiss appeared to be much intermingled with calcspar and bitter spar, which ran and in place of them were occasionally small openings partially filled with the ferruginous earth, in several of which gold was detected. The opening at the bottom which was of a nearly circular shape on the plane of the bed, and about eighteen inches across the stratification, appeared to include the whole thickness of the band holding the smaller dolomitic patches and cavities above. It was partially filled with the same brown ferruginous earth as before mentioned, with which black carbonaceous matter was much intermingled In some parts of the opening this black substance appeared to adhere to the chloritic schist and in others

(To be Continued)

STRANGE RACE IN IRELAND.

Small Group Live Apart and Elect Their Own King.

There is a strange corner of Ireland to-day where a strange group of people live. It is called the Claddagh. A writer in Munsey's Magazine tells about the place and its people as follows:

The Claddagh is a straggling settlement across the river Corrib from the old seaport town of Galway. Its inhabitants are a dark-haired, dark-skinned people who are popularly believed to be of Spanish blood. This theory of their origin is supported by the historical fact that Galway long carried on an active trade with Spain; but ethnologists regard it as more probable that they are a remnant of the prehistoric Irish race of Firbolgs, who were driven to rocky seashores and mountain fastnesses by the invasion of the taller and lighter Milesians. Their settlement on the Corrib seems to have existed since the dawn of history, and traces of their primitive stone dwellings down at the water's edge are to be seen to this day.

The present Claddagh village is a huddle of thatched houses with a population of about fifteen hundred. The men live by fishing—mackerel, mostly—in their open boats, and the women carry the catch to the market in flat baskets, which they poise on their heads. The dress of the women is extremely picturesque, and is worn with graceful dignity — a bright petticoat woven at the loom and dyed with madder or indigo, a cloak worn like the Spanish mantilla, and a hood or kerchief draped around the head. They seldom intermarry with strangers, but of late the steam trawlers that sweep the wider Atlantic have called away their young men to adventure outside Galway Bay, and many never return.

For a long time they chose their own king, and even to-day the older men govern and the old customs are maintained. Gold ornaments of rare design are part of the inheritance of their dim Celtic past.

Explained.

"What do you mean by saying that the prisoner struck you amidships?"

"Well, you see, judge, I had just had one schooner and was reaching for another when he hit me."

Real Joy.

"Was Maude honestly glad to see you when you came home?"

"Glad? Why, when she came rushing in to greet me I saw at once she'd forgotten to powder her nose."

Suitable One.

"What is the reigning style of floral decoration for brides just now?"

"I don't know, but it ought to be a shower bouquet."

PRETTY.

"Is she very pretty?"

"Very. She keeps her father broke buying gowns to equal her face."

Agitations.

Through centuries the world has faced,
Philosophers assert,
It has been very often scared,
But seldom badly hurt.

Sticking to It.

"You never get anywhere unless you pick something out and stick to it."

"Even that doesn't always work. Look at the fly on the fly paper."

Her Style.

"What a thin voice that girl has!"

"So thin it sounds as if she sung all her selections in a skeleton key."

Mean Suggestion.

"Jims says he writes a great deal of fugitive poetry."

"So he that reads may run?"

Notice

Farm Labourer Wanted.—A married Farm Labourer, Salary $600. per annum, free house, wood in summer and coal furnished in winter, a quart of milk per day, good garden and apples. Apply to
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Creek Trick

By H. H. CROWELL

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Biggs was the greenest-looking man that ever faced old Bill Williams, and did not flinch. On the occasion when he floated into the stuffy little Rock Gulch station and draped his spirituelle form across one end of Bill's desk, that gentleman removed his visual hardware and snorted in his wrath.

"And who in Trophet may you be?" howled old Bill, his whiskers twitching like an angry cat's.

Biggs smiled a cherubic smile and picked up one of Bill's letters with a casual air of interest.

"You don't know me, grandpa?" he remarked quizzically, as if in doubt.

"Pht! Pht! You—darn you—who—say, are you Biggs?" exploded the wrathy Bill.

"Biggs and me are the same geat, sir," responded the smiling visitor.

Williams surveyed the elongated figure with contempt rampant on his features.

"Well, you are a looloo, ain't you? You don't look able to sling hash—let alone lightning. Know what you're up against, don't you?"

"No, and what's more, I don't give a dang."

"Well, my ducky—my little insult to civilized society—you are billed to handle that Cinnamon Creek trick, and if you're not scalped by them bloodd-rinkin' dagoes inside of a week you can draw your pay. You hear?"

"I ain't at all hard of hearing, pa!" said Biggs.

Williams grew red, then purple and looked about to explode. At last he dashed fiercely from the room and slammed the door with a bang.

For a month Biggs had kept strict tab on the goings and comings of six sand trains and six hundred Italians. His office, a dismantled box car, was by no means prepossessing, but small defects were lost on Biggs.

Back of him stretched the huge pit, down into whose shifting depths locomotives jerked long strings of flats, which, passing beneath the magic of a row of furious steam shovels, emerged freighted with sand. Two hundred yards to the west was the Cinnamon trestle and beyond that the track melted away upward toward Peak City, a dozen miles as the crow flies, up the shoulder of the divide.

Biggs regarded the swarthy sons of the South with distrust, but he was too wise to tell them of the fact.

One cheerful incident had broken his monotony mercifully. That was when a lengthy and fervent reprimand, direct from a real roll-top desk, and covering the Williams incident, arrived. Biggs sighed, folded the sheet neatly, and stored it away in a secret pocket aft. Then he picked up the "Sleuth Library," opened to the chapter headed "The Plot Thickens" and got down to business.

It was now the third day that he had abstracted the reprimand and carefully perused its contents. Biggs was enjoying it to the full. He sat in the car, heels cocked up, holding the missive at arm's length before his eyes. Then he started up, listening. He heard a sound like the vigorous puffing of a locomotive, but yet unlike it.

Dropping down from the car, Biggs set off toward the trestle and presently came in sight of an engine, three cars, and a steam driver calmly settling down to work on a big pile as though dropped from fairyland.

Biggs recalled wiring down concerning the condition of that east end, but had never expected more than a visit from a red-shirted Irishman with sledge and wedges. Here was a pile driver in full blast.

Biggs strolled back to his car, sat down and resumed reading the thriller. He had made stirring progress and was within a lap or two of the bloody-handed villain when a piercing yell arose from the direction of the trestle.

Biggs dropped the book and leaped to the car door.

As he rushed around the curve that hid the trestle from view he saw a strange sight.

Running, crawling, scrambling across the trestle were the Italians, each armed with pick or shovel and making desperate efforts to close the distance that intervened between them and a group of seven men in blue jumpers who fled for dear life up the sinuous grade toward Peak City.

Wholly unable to grasp the meaning of it all Biggs' instinct turned him about and he sped for his instrument. He flung himself inside the car and reached for the key. But someone was calling him. He stabbed at the lever and answered.

"Runaway—sixteen loaded flats—clear away!"

That came from Peak City. Biggs jumped up and glanced at his watch by habit. The next he knew he was racing up the track toward the deserted driver train.

"Fools! Cowards! Knaves!" he groaned.

With a fierce pounding at his neck he mounted the locomotive at a bound and glanced back at the towering derrick. At sight of it came his first feeling of fear. If he only knew how to take it down, he thought! Then, with a shiver of intense anguish, he saw that the train was trapped by a half-driven pile!

With a cry that was half a whine he seized an ax that entered his range of vision and the next instant was blindly ate into the wiry spruce.

The eighteen-hundred pound hammer resting on its crest was exerting its power. Biggs paused a brief instant in suspense—then the ax circled viciously and bit the wood.

"Crack-k!" Biggs shifted his foot to the angle of a brace and swung a last desperate stroke square at the bending fiber. Then he leaped away as pile and hammer plunged resistlessly down the clayey slope.

The next moment he was staring stiffly at the crumpled body of an Italian lying among the tools at the foot of the derrick and he knew the reason for the mutiny.

Then he observed his box-car station slide by and awoke to realization. A faint roar from far up the mountain sparred him on and he rushed forward.

He was scrambling over the coal pile to the engine cab when he felt the sudden interruption in flight that told of the application of air brakes. He glanced up and beheld a man handling the levers in the cab, not ten feet distant.

"Open 'er up! Let 'er out!" yelled Biggs, excitedly waving his arms toward the mountain behind.

"Guess not! She's running away—er was!"

"Sixteen loose flat cars back of us—sixteen!" screamed Biggs, as he slid bodily into the cab and struggled to his feet.

"Hell!" ejaculated the stranger. Then he pulled a lever way over.

"Who're you?" shouted Biggs.

"Goff, fireman, fresh from the water tank!"

His dripping garments corroborated his statement amply and forced a smile to Biggs' face.

Behind them the driver waved and swung in soaky circles.

"We're doing all she'll stand!" the fireman called.

"Guess we're tagged, all right!"

"What?"

"They're going to catch us!"

"We'll win by about six car lengths! Poke the fire!" he called.

"Hurrah! Man at switch!" shouted the fireman an instant later.

"That's Bill, bless his heart!"

"Homestretch!" called Goff, as he threw down the shovel.

The roar of the two catapults was now one thunderous roll. The tension grew almost overpowering and the men gripped their breath in expectation of a disastrous finish.

Four—six—eight long seconds ticked by and then the stiff figure of old Bill Williams flashed by. The fireman's face broke into a smile as he seized the lever.

Sizz-z-z! went the brakes on the huge wheels and then, in a cloud of sand and dust, the fast-flying flat cars careened by—on the siding.

Another moment and the pile-up at the bump end of the dead switch occurred. Biggs and Goff dashed through a hail of sand and brought the train to a standstill a bare hundred yards beyond.

"Fine man, Bill!" he remarked [illegible] acidly, and the recipient granted [illegible] grim pleasure.

Biggs was sent for and left on [illegible] first train. Confronting the roll-top desk, he exhibited the blisters on [illegible] palms, shook the sand from his [illegible] and stood up bravely under the fri[illegible]ly pats from the rich and powerful.

Then they sent him back to the [illegible] pit—just to get his grip.

BELLS MAKE SPLENDID MU[illegible]

Sweet Sounds Have Moved [illegible] Great Writers to Record Their Tributes of Delight.

The lovely carillons of bells in [illegible]gian towers have inspired many [illegible]poet, many an author. Rossetti, [illegible]ensen, Thackeray, Thomas [illegible] Victor Hugo, Longfellow, Macy, Henry VanDyke and others have [illegible]ten of the music of the carillon. [illegible]45 bells in the tower of St. [illegible]at Mechlin, or Malines, which [illegible] heard by Victor Hugo in 1865, [illegible] birth to a poem which tradition [illegible] he wrote with his ring upon the [illegible]dew pane of a little inn in the mi[illegible] of the night. The theme is a de[illegible]tion of the wonderful carillon a[illegible] at Malines. Another writer, Wil[illegible] Gorham Rice, who heard the [illegible] master of bells, Josef Denys, pla[illegible] the carillon of St. Rombold, has g[illegible] a splendid description of the effe[illegible] this music upon him. He says:

"Sometimes in winter, after [illegible] have formed, there comes a thaw, [illegible] one by one they tumble down gent[illegible] first, then bolder in a mass they [illegible] till, like an avalanche, they [illegible] down with a mighty roar. All o[illegible] the music suggested. It was lo[illegible] was loud, it was from one bell, [illegible] from chords of bells, it was ma[illegible] it was simple. And every note m[illegible] to fall from above, from such h[illegible] that the whole land heard its be[illegible]

Seven Wonders of the World

Three lists are given of seven [illegible]ders. What are known as the [illegible] wonders of the ancient world [illegible] Pyramids of Egypt, Pharos of [illegible] hanging gardens of Babylon, tem[illegible] Diana at Ephesus, statue of J[illegible] by Phidias, mausoleum of Arte[illegible] Colossus of Rhodes. Those [illegible] middle ages were: Coliseum of [illegible] catacombs of Alexandria, great [illegible] of China, Stonehenge, leaning [illegible] of Pisa, porcelain tower of Na[illegible] mosque of St. Sophia in Con[illegible]nople. One list of the seven wo[illegible] of the new world are: Wireless [illegible] phone, airplane, radium, [illegible] and antitoxins, spectrum [illegible] ray.

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Reserve Fund - -	15,000,000
Loans - - - -	283,870,274
Deposits - - - -	393,605,156
Total Assets - - -	479,644,205

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PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $15,000,000
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Obituary

JAMES THOMPSON

Tweed News:—Pneumonia claimed another victim in the village on Tuesday night last when Mr. Jas. Thompson passed away after a few days' illness. He is survived by a wife and one child. Mrs. Thompson is at present very ill from the flu, and her condition is serious.

The deceased was a member of the I.O.O.F., and the funeral on Thursday afternoon was under the auspices of that organization. Rev. A. L. Brown conducted the services at the home.

Mr. Thompson was at one time a resident of Madoc.

MRS. EDWIN MCTAGGART

Mr. Charles S. Clapp of this city received the sad intelligence by telegram yesterday of the death of his sister Edith, (Mrs. Edwin McTaggart) of Hatzic, B. C. Deceased had been suffering from heart trouble for the past couple of weeks and only a few days ago Mr. Clapp received word that her condition was exceedingly critical and might have a fatal tendency.

Mrs. McTaggart was born in Northumberland County, Ontario, and received her education in Plainfield Public School, Belleville Public and High Schools and Madoc Model School. She was of a happy disposition and a popular favorite among her friends and associates. While living here she was a member of Holloway St. Methodist Church and a faithful teacher in the S. S. Besides her husband, Mr. Edwin McTaggart, of Hatzic, B.C., and little boy, Douglas, the following members of her family survive: Mrs. Sarah Clapp, Hatzic, B. C.; Mrs. John A. Barr, Hatzic, B.C.; Mrs. Herbert O. Foster, of Vancouver; Mr. William B. Clapp, Winnipeg; Mr. Chas. S. Clapp, of this city and Mrs. Thos. Nightingale, Huffs Island.—Belleville Ontario.

MELISSA HARRIS

On Tuesday, March 2nd, 1920, Melissa Broad, widow of the late Coleman Harris, passed peacefully away at the home of her sister, Mrs. R. J. Harrison, Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

Mrs. Harris was born in Madoc township 75 years ago last December. She was a daughter of the late Joshua Broad, of Hazzard's Corners, and sister of J. R. Broad, of the same place.

Fifty-one years ago she became the wife of the late Coleman Harris and resided on the homestead near Hazzard's Corners, now occupied by her step-son, George Harris. Her husband predeceased her about 25 years. Her only child, Bertha, wife of the late W. F. Farrell, died some years ago. Four stepsons: Charles, of Sidney; Thomas, George and Wareham, of Madoc; also several brothers and sisters survive her. There are also left to mourn her loss her two grandchildren, Ray and Ross Farrell, of Belleville, and several step-grandchildren.

At the age of eleven years she became a member of the Methodist church at Hazzard's Corners and was ever a regular attendant and faithful worker in the Sunday School, Epworth League, Prayer Service and W. M. S.

About twelve years ago she came to Madoc to reside. Here also she was an active member of the church, having filled the positions of teacher of the Ladies' Bible Class, teacher of the Primary Class, President of the Epworth League, President of the W. M. S., of which she was a beloved and honoured life member. At the time of her removal to make her home in Michigan she was teacher of the Girl's Star of Hope Sunday School Class.

Mrs. Harris was a member of the Women's Institute and during the war was untiring in her labour of love and loyalty to the boys overseas.

Hers was a beautiful Christian character, ever young in spirit, a true friend always ready to comfort and cheer. Her life was a benediction and a blessing. She has left behind her a blessed memory and there are many to whom Heaven will seem brighter because she is there.

REV. E. A. SAUNDERSON

Edward Alexander Saunderson was born at Kingston, Ont., Feb. 2, 1835 His parents James Saunderson and Ann Hassard were of Scotch-Irish origin. He was married March 10, 1857 to Laura Jane, daughter of Dr. James Allen, a physician of Napannee. To them were born a large family of whom now are living Rev. E.G. of Montello, Wis.; Mr. J. Frank at home, Rev. R. A. of Minneapolis, Min.; Arthur, a dentist at Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Rev. Henry Hallam of Boston; Miss Emma at home; Clara, (Mrs. Max Crombie) and Mrs James White.

Rev. Robert Saunderson of the Toronto Conference is a brother and several nephews also entered the ministry.

E. A. Saunderson was a man of strong convictions. What he believed to be his duty he was willing to make every effort to accomplish. At the age of 33 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for 33 years served faithfully his calling on many large fields where the work was unusually hard. Some of the fields which he travelled are St. Ola Blairton, Northmarmora, Bridgwater, Tousdale, Marlbank, Newburg, Cannifton, Millford, Edwardsberg, Inkerman and Beachburg. On these wide fields there are many who bear testimony to his genial personality, stirling integrity, and effectiveness as a preacher of righteousness. Nineteen years ago he retired from the active ministry and settled in Madoc, where he passed away last Friday morning.

Mr. Saunderson took an active interest in many things that are for the public welfare. He was a life-long advocate of temperance and a prominent member of the Orange Association for many years. He was issuer of marriage licenses here for many years.

His funeral was largely attended not only by members of the Orange Association under whose auspices he was buried, but by friends of Madoc and the surrounding country. After a short service at the house a public service was held at the Methodist Church in charge of Rev. Wm. Higgs, Chairman of Madoc district. Among those present and taking part in the service were Rev. Geo. Brown of Belleville. Rev. Dr. MacTavish, Rev. T. H. Hall of Madoc, Rev. Carman Hie of Eldorado and Rev. W. H. Webber of Actinolite. Impressive and worthy tributes were paid to the memory of a good faithful man. Only one son Rev. E. Geo. Saunderson, M. D. was present at the public service. He gave a most beautiful and touching tribute to the memory of his father who had lived to impress the character of his children with the supreme duty of living to serve God.

Many followed in the procession to the cemetery, where after the burial service of the church the Orange brethren rendered the impressive funeral service of their order.

SLANDERING THE FARMERS

The ruinous policy of the farmers is the way the St. John Standard (Conservative) describes their demand for a revision of the tariff. Ruinous is a pretty strong word. The farmers have a big stake in this country, and have shown no desire to ruin the manufacturers or anybody else. When they take the ground that the manufacturers are taking advantage of the tariff to exploit the people, they are not lonesome; nor are they in train to ruin the county when they propose to curtail some of the privileges the big interests have notoriously abused. The farmers are a patient people but they are bound to resent efforts of the Conservative organs to create the impression that their political movement is calculated to promote blue ruin.

The time demands sincerity and plain-speaking. After a regime of arbitrary government by orders-in-council and drastic censorship, public discussion has sufficient difficulty arriving at a basis of straight forward considerations of the questions of the day without deliberate misrepresentations and malicious imputation. The Conservative party, financed and controlled by the high tariff manufacturers, is much more of a class party than the farmers' party could ever be.—Moncton Transcript.

It's pretty hard for a woman wearing a dress she has "turned" hree seasons and faded cotton hose with patched heels, to say to her liege lord, "I love you just as well as when we were married ten years ago."

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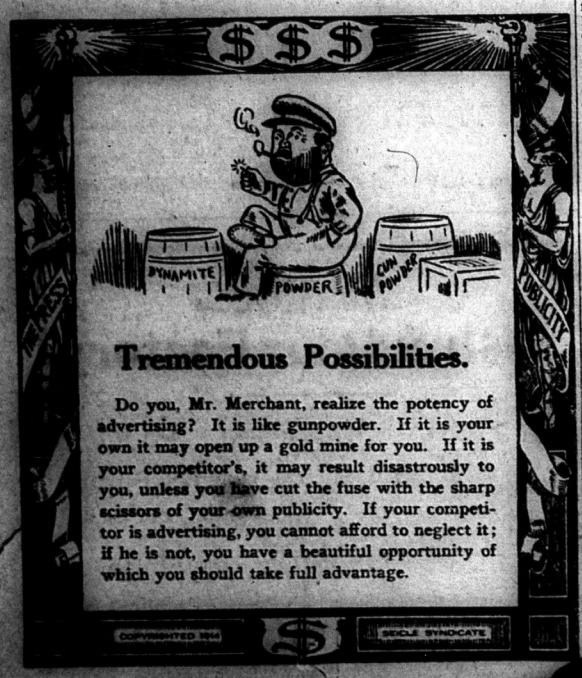

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VIII MUSIC IN THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The scantiness of the early musical examples, the crude notation and gaps in the records make the study of the early phrases of mediaeval music one of much difficulty. Even the best of modern writers do not always follow the same lines or emphasize the same facts. In the early church all the music was vocal or choral; and devoid of any rhythm, quality of expression. After the adoption of music in the christian church it began to assert itself as the basis of certain new principles of design; but the first steps were slow and laboriously achieved under the influence of the ancient church. The singing was done by men; the simple fact that the men's voices were of different calibres, some being beep bass es, some high tenors, others between the two. It was therefore difficult to sing their plain song at the same pitch. Some could sing it high and some could sing it low, in extreme cases low basses and high tenors could sing it an octave apart. To make it easier to sing together it was arranged that some sing a 5th below, this combination producing the least form of discordance after the octave, and after that the fourth below was arranged. It was many years before they were comfortable to this form of singing. Then for a few centuries they experimented with the 3rd and 6th that are now so common with us; but they were a long time before they felt free with it. All these years when men sang anything but pure melody in one line at a time, they doubled the melody at a 5th above or a 4th below. This result at the present time would sound hideous to our ears.

When men began to move to real effects of harmony, which means in place of the voices going in strict parallel at some definate interval apart, they began to mix up different intervals together. The first attempts were made by interchanging fifths, fourths, octaves and unisons sometimes hanging on one note as a stationary note. It will take too much space to follow out the progress of these early centuries indetail; but composers developed their skill in adapting voice parts to one another, in course of time they even managed to write in four parts with some facility, which was considered a wonderful feat of almost superhuman concentration. Yet in these forms almost every elementary rule of art which modern musician holds is broken incessantly.

There are very few pieces by the most learned and intelligent musicians up to the 14th century that would not produce bewilderment and often irresistible laughter of the modern musician. All this development naturally proceeded under the wing of the church. The early period from the 9th to the 15th century was, as it were the babyhood of music. In the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries ornamental notes were found and used, they also learned to like the sound of the interval of the 3rd. The church was like a careful mother watching over and regulating all that was done. From the 15th to the 17th century was the youth of modern music—a period most pure, serene and innocent. The first singing schools were founded during the 15th century. It was also necessary to transfer the office of song from the laity to the clericals on account of the sanctity of the service. The music of the Christian Church passed through three great typical divisions, each complete in itself. First the plain song (unharmonized) up to the 11th century. Second the Contrapuntal unaccompanied chorus from the 12th to the 16th centuries. Third, the mixed solo and chorus music with free instrumental accompaniment (Modern Method.)

Polyphonic singing consists of 2 or more voice parts enabling 2 choirs each to sing different themes yet producing a harmonious effect. Antiphonal singing is a system of singing the Psalms by 2 alternating choirs, the one choir men the other women or boys.

Just a few words regarding some of the eminent theorists of this early epoch to the 14th century.

Hucbaldus

Hucbaldus was a Benedectine Monk, Author and Musician. Born in the year 840. To Hucbaldus is given the credit of having first used parallel lines to indicate the rise and fall of tunes. Hucbaldus studied with his uncle, who, because of his nephew's musical progress, became very jealous. Hucbaldus left him at the age of 20, and established a music school. There is more known of his works than his life. He wrote an important work on harmony giving several examples, yet his harmony was chiefly an added part to a given melody of consecutive 4ths and 5ths which would be simply horrible to our ears.

Guido of Arezzo

Guido was born in 990 and is supposed to be the inventor of the four-lined staff. He is regarded as the reformer of musical notation. He greatly simplified music, inventing the F and C clef. Before Guido the notes for singing were represented by the letters of the alphabet on a single line. Guido also invented a system not unlike the Sol-fa, consisting of 6 syllables in a fixed order that could be applied to any key.

Franco of Cologne

Franco was born in the 11th century. To Franco is credited the system of measures, notes and rests of various shape to denote the length His writings are the earliest known in which the subject of notation is treated. Franco was a Monk, and was next after Guido to improve this rough kind of harmony.

Walter Odington

Odington was a Monk of Evesham Abbey, England, born during the reign of Henry III, about 1216. Odington wrote a treatise on music. He was also a great scholar in astronomy and science. His treatise deals pipes and bells, also dealing with special musical notation and plain songs introducing definitions and rules for writing certain forms.

Adam de la Hale

Adam de la Hale is the best known of the French Troubedours or Wandering Minstrels. Born in 1240. He was afterwards known as the Hunchback of Arras. His works are the greatest value of his time and many are preserved and published as late as 1872. He is the author of the earliest known comic opera. He was a gifted poet and composer.

Guillaume Dufay

Dufay was the great leader of the first Flemish school. He was born in the year 1380 and was a chorister in the cathedral of Cambria. Dufay made many more changes in notation and invented the white or open notes. One writer states that in the various famous libraries in Rome may be found 150 compositions of Dufay's including Masses, Motettes, Magnificat chansons, and other church music. With Dufay the Ecclesiastical music first took definite shape. Up to this period music had been developing and had now acquired the modern form of music notation. Thus we see the various stages of development from the crudest method of singing and signs of notation to the modern method having a sign for every requirement.

HOSPITALS FULL TO OVERFLOWING

Hospitals full to overflowing, and without medicines or other supplies long waiting lines of the sick and the dying without attention, institutions for the aged without sufficient food or beds, orphanages full to the doors and thousands of homeless children unable to get into them these are few of the things that will make the winter a hard one for hundreds of thousands of dependent Jews in Poland, according to Bernard Horwich of Chicago, recently returned from Poland, where he was sent as a commissioner for American Jewish Relief agencies.

"I had never imagined that human beings could stand so much suffering," Mr. Horwich declared. "What I saw inside the Jewish hospital in Warsaw was simply unbelievable. Old and young were lying sick, stricken with all kinds of diseases, due to malnutrition. The rooms were cold and dreary, the beds old and broken, the mattresses made out of old rags and old sacks filled with straw, hardly any linen to be seen. The linen in the operating room was patched together from dozens of small pieces of rags picked up at the junk shop.

"The capacity of the hospital is 800 and the superintendent told me that the place was overfilled, with a waiting-list of hundreds and hundreds more. They have no medicines or medicinal supplies. No doubt many of them die from lack of attention.

"Men and women suffering from various diseases, in need of immediate attention, were unable to get into the hospital because of lack of room there. A boy with a broken leg was waiting outside the hospital until he could be admitted. I saw a young woman of twenty-five lying on the floor of the corridor, with both her feet frozen. The death rate according to authoritative information has increased the last few years to an appaling extent.

"In Warsaw I visited a home for old people and orphans, a wretched place for anyone to live. In one of the sections for the old women I noticed a young woman in the twenties lying in a bed. She had worked harder than any human being could stand in a tailoring shop to support a whole family, everyone else in her family being sick. One evening while on the way home, after having worked steadily for fourteen hours, she suffered a stroke of paralysis. She was permitted to lie there on the street for three days without medical aid, or any attention, whatever. Now, she is a helpless invalid."

March Rod and Gun

"Ye Old Time Brooke Trout in Nova Scotia" is the title of Bonnycastle Dale's feature article in March issue of Rod and Gun in Canada. This number of Canada's premier sporting monthly besides containing the usual high grade stories and departments begins a series of illustrated articles on Mushrooms, both poisonous and edible. F. V. Williams, the popular Nature illustrator, tells in his own inimitable manner the adventures of a mink that was caught three times before it was finally killed: his story is entitled "In Black and White." For the fisherman who is interested in trout we may say that this issue contains two splendid articles by Robert Page Lincoln. The Guns and Ammunition, Trap Line and Kennel Departments are up to their usual high standard. Rod and Gun in Canada, W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publishers, Woodstock, Ont.

During February there were 20,158 cases of influenza and pneumonia in Ontario, and 2,315 deaths from these diseases, reported to the Provincial Health Department. The toll of deaths, while it may be considered heavy, is not nearly as bad as in October, 1918, when the epidemic first invaded Ontario, causing more than 3,000 deaths.

Dr. Cody said recently that the present need of the world is more perspiration. That is true. What's needed is more perspiration, more people taking a share in the producing of perspiration, and more people sharing in the durable profits that perspiration produces. Something like that is what's needed, in the opinion of the Toronto Star.

—Made Pennants, regular 40c., 60c. and 75c., now 30c., 35c. and 50 cents at Review Office.

"Greek to me," says many a man and woman who looks at the items on the electricity bill and, understanding clearly, only the total cost figure, pays it, nevertheless, without a murmur.

Many people have taken the electrical man and his patter of terms much as they have taken the physician and the college professor—for granted. Electricity has remained a nice convenient mystery to the layman.

And yet electrical terms should not be "Greek" to the man in the street as electricity becomes more and more an everyday necessity in the household. It is quite possible for him to understand exactly for what he is paying.

He can at least learn to distinguish as clearly between watt and ampere as he does between grip and pneumonia; and he can judge the size of his bill and the service rendered accordingly.

It has been a tribute to the honesty of electrical concerns that so little advantage has ever been taken of the comparative ignorance of the public on the terminology of this public commodity.

Electricity is bought and sold just like any other good thing, for what it will do, for quantity and quality. And after a little study the terms are no more complex than those of the butcher shop or daily market.

Electrical current flows along a wire and water flows through a pipe Just draw a parallel and consider the electricity in the water. The size of the stream of water flowing through that pipe is indicated in amperes for electricity. The pressure of the water, the speed with which it flows, is measured in "volts" for electricity.

The quality of water passing through, the gallons of water flowing, is measured in "watts" for electricity. The term "kilowatts" simply means 1,000 watts by the regular metric system that we all studied in school.

And so the dial of the electric meter in every home registers in "kilowatt hours," and shows the householder exactly how much electricity has been consumed.

In Toronto the electrical energy is charged at the rate of 4 cents per kilowatt hour. Take the electric iron which is tested at 600 watts at 4 cents per kilowatt. If the current were turned on continuously for one hour, which rarely happens with an electric iron, the cost in that time would be 600 x 4—1,000 or two and two-fifths cents.

AN EMPIRE SUMMONS

The message to the Empire from the five Prime Ministers is one of the most extraordinary things that has ever appeared. It seems incredible that a body of politicians should send such a message, the tone of which is almost like an evangelistic appeal. It makes one think of Abraham Lincoln and his solemn confession that he had been driven many times to his knees by the overwhelming conviction that he had nowhere else to go, and that his own wisdom and that of those around him was utterly insufficient for the needs of the hour. Thoughtful men everywhere, say the Prime Ministers, driven to examine the bases of national and international life, are forced to see that there is no power of self-recovery in the body politic, nor any panacea in education, science, diplomacy or commerce, in their material aspects. The hope of the world lies in spiritual forces; and spiritual forces ultimately rest upon God and the Gospel of Christ. That is in substance the body of their message to their British fellow citizens. And then they conclude with an appeal. It is an appeal to the individual, not to the collective consciousness or based upon social or corporate salvation but to men of their own free consent as individuals to review their personal responsibilities, and to accept the spiritual principles that lie at the basis of a regeneration. I may be mistaken, but I have not seen in the Canadian papers the prominence given to this manifesto of the democratic leaders of the Empire that it seems to deserve, and I trust that the press throughout Canada will voice this earnest appeal to all thinking men in these days of confusion and distress. Man brotherhood, is only a reality in God Fatherhood. And that fact is only discovered in the central message of Christianity; God made all men of one blood; all have sinned; Christ died for all; go and tell all. Again we thank God that our State leaders have dared to give such a spiritual message, and it is for us all who are citizens of the Empire to take heed. We can only be Empire builders as we build on Christ and His Word. —Mail and Empire.

SOME "FAT" POSITIONS ARE TO BE FILLED

Among the "jobs" to be filled by the Drury Government are the following:

Vice-Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, made by the death of A. W. Wright. The salary is $7,500.

Chairmanship of the T. & N. O. Railway, made vacant by the resignation of J. L. Englehart. Salary $7,500.

Registrar of Deeds for West Toronto, vacated by the death on Friday of R. H. Bowes, K. C. Fees last year amounted to $11,769.55.

Registrar of the county of Carleton, made vacant by the death of R. H. McIlroy. The fees amounted to $3,301.50.

Registrar of Leeds where the fees amounted to $3,324.55.

Sheriff of Algoma, where the salary is $2,044.40.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

RHEUMATISM

Until He Took "Fruit-a-tives" The Fruit Medicine

R. R. No. 1. Lorne, Ont.

"For over three years, I was confined to bed with *Rheumatism*. I treated with doctors, and tried nearly everything without benefit.

Finally, I tried "Fruit-a-tives" *Before I had used half a box I saw improvement;* the pain was easier and the swelling started to go down

I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place".

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PROBLEM OF CHEAP HOUSES

The city of Toronto is strongly advised by the Toronto Housing Commission to cease building houses owing to the abnormal cost of construction. The commissioners state that tenders for houses costing $3,000 last year now average $4,500, and that, while the purchasers pay only 5% on their investment, the city pays 6% on the money borrowed for this purpose. They, therefore, conclude that to go on with these operations will mean serious loss to the citizens and a further increase in an already high tax rate.

In view of the urgent demand for cheap houses and the serious evils resulting from overcrowding, which are certain to become worse, the conclusion of the Toronto Housing Commission is discouraging. Apparently, however, conditions are not as bad throughout the Province outside this city. The annual report of Mr. J. A. Ellis, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, says, "It was not until August, 1919, that the actual construction of houses under the Housing Act, (outside of Toronto) can really be said to have commenced. Considering this, the results obtained in 1919 are, I think, most satisfactory." There are now ninety-nine municipalities which have by-laws under the provisions of the Act and appointed House Commissions. Sixty-eight municipalities have constructed houses and contemplate construction on a much larger scale in 1920. The report states that the cost of constructing houses, taking an average all over the province, is about 25 per cent. greater than it was before the war, and that if all the requirements of the various municipalities for 1920 are met about $8,000,000 more will have to be added to the $10,629,000 already appropriated. The Dominion Government set aside $25,000,000 to be loaned according to population to the various Provinces for housing, and Ontario's share was $8,753,291, to which the Province agreed to add $2,000,000. Although the Provinces pay five per cent. on their housing loans to the Dominion Government, the city of Toronto, which did not adopt the provisions of the "Ontario Housing Act," pays six per cent. on the money which it borrows for these purposes. The Toronto Commissioners find that this difference between the rate at which the money is borrowed by the city and the interest at five per cent. which it receives results in a burden of one per cent. upon the general taxpayer.

Seasons and Weather

January brings the snow,
Makes us oft our fingers blow.

February brings the rain,
Thaws the frozen lake again.

March brings breezes loud and shrill,
Stirs the dancing daffodil.

April brings the primrose sweet,
Scatters daisies at our feet.

May brings flocks of pretty lambs,
Skipping by their fleecy dams.

June brings tulips, lilies, roses,
Fills the children's hands with posies.

Hot July brings cooling showers,
Apricots and gillyflowers.

August brings the sheaves of corn,
Then the harvest home is borne.

Warm September brings the fruit,
Sportsmen then begin to shoot.

Fresh October brings the pheasant,
Then to gather nuts is pleasant.

Dull November brings the blast,
Then the leaves are whirling fast.

Chill December brings the sleet,
Blazing fire and Christmas treat.

—Sara Coleridge.

THE BELLE OF THE SEASON

"The Belle of the Season," with beautiful Emmy Wehlen in a winsome role, is a golden romance of a golden girl. Geraldine Kbene is known from her birth as the "richest girl in the world" and as such is despised by the son of a millionaire newspaper owner who leaves his own luxurious home to work for the welfare of the factory hands of his town Geraldine grows up in innocent enjoyment of her wealth until she learns that it is through the toil and ill-paid grind of the mill hands her estate that she earns her luxury and ease. Stricken with remorse at what she terms her neglectful selfishness she resolves to remedy her past neglect and to make life happy for her workers. Here she meets Jim Alden who is striving for the same ends A romance developes which adds a page of happy experience to the life of the girl who is loved by all—the beautiful belle of the season.

Could Not Sleep

Mr. Earnest Clark, Police Officer, 338 King St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"For three years I suffered from nervousness and sleeplessness. I believe my condition was brought about by overwork. I had frequent headaches, neuralgic pains and twitching of nerves and muscles. I had indigestion, was short of breath and easily tired. I commenced a treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and seven boxes of this medicine cured me of all my symptoms. I am now feeling one hundred per cent. better than I was, and have to thank Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for the good health I am now enjoying."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FULL PENSIONS ARE DEMANDED FOR MOTHERS

Ottawa, March 15—The announcement was made in the house this afternoon by Hon. Newton Rowell, President of the Privy Council, that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Parliamentary committee to further consider at this session changes in the pension law and other matters affecting returned men. Returned soldiers and other members took advantage of a discussion resulting from a resolution introduced by Captain G. C. Power, M.C., South Quebec, dealing with only one phase of the pension law, to strongly criticize the existing Act, the present scale of allowances, and the administration of the act by the Board of Pensions Commissioners. The promise of Mr. Rowell that a committee would be appointed sidetracked further attacks on the Government and the Board. Further criticism of the treatment accorded dependents of deceased soldiers and disabled veterans will be transferred to the special committee.

Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., Skeena B.C., Unionist, served a significant warning on the Government in speaking to the resolution prior to the promise of Mr. Rowell. He expected the Union Government to treat the returned men fairly, but if the Administration paid no attention to the criticisms voiced today, he warned that some other manner would be found of bringing the matter up. Col. Peck said he did not expect as much from those in opposition as he did from the Union Government.

Pay Pensions in Full

Discussion on the subject arose over a resolution introduced by Captain Power, who urged that the Pensions Act be amended so as to "provide that the pension of a widowed mother of a member of the forces who has died on active service shall not be reduced on account of her income, and, further, that the pension be granted her of right, whether or not there are other living children.

Capt. Power explained that the injustice he desired to correct was that just because a widowed mother had an income from bonds, loans, etc., that amount should be deducted from her pension. He pointed out that last session the law was amended so, although a widowed mother actually earned part of her living, the amount should not be deducted from the pension now he desired the House to go further, and amend the law so that the widowed mother would receive the same pension as the widowed wife under similar conditions. In a number of cases the widowed mother was more entitled to aid than the widowed wife. The latter might ... again, but the widowed ... often reached the age ... not longer earn a liv-

... Hardships

... Cronyn, London, ... rted the request con... solution, as did Ma... an, Calgary East, ... lared: "It is a re... justice can no ... B. Copp, West ... everal cases of ... the non-pay... of inadequate ... the working of ... unfair. One case he ... was where no allowance ... a mother who lost one son ... there was another son liv... whom, the Pension Board said, ... morally responsible to assist in ... support. The second son, how... did not assist.

... r. Cockshutt stated that he had ... tten strong letters to the Pension ... rd time after time in an en... to have injustices remedied and frequently received no satisfaction. The speaker cited several cases of hardship that he had investigated and taken up with the board, including one where a boy with a shattered leg received $4 a month, just because he was able to earn $90 a month as a telegrapher. At the same time the mother of the boy, whose husband died as a result of army service, and of another son killed in the war, received no assistance from the country. Instead the board instructed the boy receiving $4 a month to give the mother $10 a month toward her upkeep. When the boy marries the board intimated they would reconsider the case.

Champion Board

The country, Mr. Cockshutt said, was well able to take care of all its pensions. It was a shame that in this country there were dependents who could not get their cases rectified in a reasonable way. Every case of injustice, he said, should be considered on its merits by some competent authority.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, North Oxford, Unionist, defended the Pension Board. He had always received satisfaction from the board when making requests covered by law. It should be borne in mind that the and if there was anything wrong with the act it was the fault of the House, who should adjust it.

Hon. Mr Rowell pointed out that the board was only responsible for administration, as Parliament had enacted the law. The members of the board were all returned men and were anxious to administer the law farily, but they were not infallible. It was possible Capt. Power's suggestion might cost an additional five million, he did not know, but the whole matter could be considered by the special committee.

Capt. Power explained that he had no desire to criticize the Pension Board, but to have the act changed. On the understanding that his resolution would be referred to the Special Committee, he withdrew it and the discussion closed.

SAVED MAN'S LIFE BY KNOCKING HIM DOWN

It has been said that reminiscence is a token of senility but old stories are far more interesting and if you think that they will be of interest to your readers I may send you a few anecdotes respecting matters that transpired in the sixties and seventies of the last century in the northern part of the County of Hastings.

As a sample brick I will give you one of which I was reminded by reading in a recent paper about a woman who saved a girl from being burned alive by knocking her down and extinguishing the fire in her clothes by wrapping a rug around her.

At the time of the Eldorado gold excitement I was running a sawmill in Madoc. The boom brought lumber up to nearly a quarter of what it is now and we thought that times were pretty good. Our mill was of the most primitive description. The saw was an upright one fastened in a heavy frame of oak plank called a gate, and as the saw, gate, stirrup and pitman, weighed more than a quarter of a ton with the force of the water added, it came down with great force.

One morning when a neighbor who had some business at the mill happened to be around, we had a momentary delay in starting, and I had just arranged the matter and signalled my helper to start the wheel when I turned around and saw the vicar standing directly under the gate, while the saw had just started to come down.

To have spoken to the man would have been worse than useless and in a quarter of a second his skull would have been crushed like an egg shell. His back was turned to me and I struck him a blow between the shoulders that knocked him flat into the sawdust and saved his life. He got up and rubbing the sawdust out of his eyes asked me what I meant by striking him. I pointed to the saw and told him that I was too busy to attend funerals if it could possibly be avoided but although he did not say much I could see that he would have preferred to have had his life saved in more polite way. I do not think that he ever really forgave me for taking the only possible means of saving his life.

Yours truly

AN OLD SETTLER.

—Belleville Ontario.

They "Listened-In"

The practice of "listening-in" on rural lines does more perhaps, than any to lessen the usefulness of the telephone to the farmer and his household.

Upholding the action of the Sandwich West Telephone Company in removing telephone equipment from Albemy Meloche because, it was claimed, members of the family had "listened-in" on party lines, Justice of the Peace Joseph White, at Sandwich, Thursday, January 22nd, dismissed the suit brought by Melroche against the company.

Testimony of 27 witnesses was heard before a decision was reached. Some of the witnesses told the court the Meloche family had interrupted calls on party lines, during which strong language was used.

The court held that Meloche had violated the company's rules in allowing his family to intrude on busy lines. —Napanee Express.

—Tweed purposes holding a Monster Civic Demonstration on Dominion Day. Watch for particulars. 10-4

ELECTRIFY YOUR HOME

BRIDGES OF BAMBOO.

Natives of Java Erect Unique Structures.

The natives of Java have a bridge-building technique which utilizes to the limit their slight resources for work of this character. Of raw materials they are acquainted with but two, and one of these is really a product of their own ingenuity. They have no nails, no iron, no true wood; they are forced to rely entirely upon bamboo for the structural parts, and upon a rope of their own manufacture to effect the junctures.

The span is almost 150 feet, and the width of the roadway some four feet. The four bamboo columns at either side of the stream are built up of a double length of from fifty to sixty bamboos, tied up with rope and firmly pressed together by forcing a quantity of wedges between rope and bamboos. Such columns are found to be of remarkable strength and elasticity.

The original element which the Javan natives have brought to the construction of these bridges, as remarked, it the rope. This is made of a fibre taken from the native arenpalm, which grows all over the island.

It makes a rope that resists effectively the heavy decaying action of the hot and damp tropical climate with its legions of fungi; in fact, it lasts for many years without any indications of rotting. So between this rope and the bamboo the natives are able to achieve a semi-permanent structure for which it would be hard to find a peer on the ground of cheapness and durability. Perhaps the most surprising feature of the whole thing is the degree to which has been approximated the best type of bridge arch. How does an ignorant savage know that a bridge ought not to be built perfectly flat?

Chinese Fighters.

China as an old and highly civilized nation, lives, speaks, acts, sleeps and wakes up in periods of long centuries, writes T. Y. Leo, in Asia magazine.

She is reluctant to waste her energy on any accomplishment, however brilliant and clever, that can add nothing to the moral or spiritual greatness of her people. Indeed her civilization has reached such a stage that she has no use for any transient glory and success to be won only by means of either antiquated and ill-principled diplomacy or primitive and ungodly brute force. Yet China does not shrink shudderingly from fight if necessity demand it, for fighting has been as much innate in the nature of her people as it has been in yours. What has apparently made a world of difference between the Chinese and the rest of the world is, that while you admire the fighting spirit, worship it, and do everything to promote it, we, on the contrary, have ever been condemning it, curbing it and forcing it to lie dormant until it almost ceases to respond spontaneously to any call short of life and death. Nevertheless, this spirit in the Chinese is not dead; it is there, quite alive and serenely waiting. Wiseacres invariably would say that fighting needs an army and a navy, and that an army and a navy depend on organization and discipline. But this is only superficially true; for China is a grand old witch. She learns by her experience of forty or fifty centuries; she learns from the history of the world; and she knows that ancient Greece never gained her victory over Persia wholly through her better discipline and organization of her fighting people, and that Prussian Germany in our day was never defeated by the Alies because of inefficiency of her army or the inferiority of her guns and gas. Be that as it may, with the present European settlement regarding Shantung as a hard blow at her, China will conquer the world in due time. She can conquer the world, and she can conquer the conqueror of the world. In all probabilities she will never need to follow the teachings of her great ancient Shantung strategists. Virtue triumps. Honesty wins. Chinese philosophy leads.

Cat-tail as Food.

Prof. P. W. Claassen, of Cornell University, recently called attention to a hitherto neglected source of food, viz., the common cat-tail of our marshes, says the Scientific American. It appears that the Indians made flour from the root stalks of the cat-tail, but for some reason white men did not adopt this item of the Indian dietary as they did maize and potatoes. There are thousands of acres of cat-tail marshes in the United States. Prof. Claassen finds that an acre of cat-tails yield a total dry weight of rhizomes amounting to about 10,800 pounds. From this it is possible to obtain 5,500 pounds of flour. The flour is found on analysis to contain approximately the same amount of protein as rice and corn flours, but the ash content approximates that found in potato, cassava and dasheen flours. Cat-tail flour has proved very satisfactory as a part substitute for wheat flour in baking, and a complete substitute for cornstarch in puddings.

Hungarian Weddings.

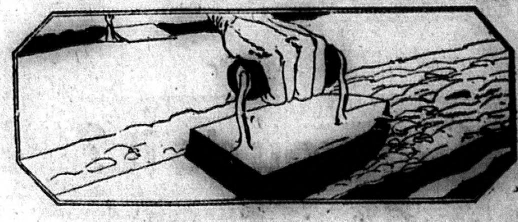
Hungarian wedding celebrations are generally of a very lively character, with much feasting and dancing and frequently last two or three days. The most interesting feature of the festivities is the "cracking of the plate" when the men throw silver in handfuls on the plate for the privilege of dancing with the bride. The contest becomes quite spirited, and finally the plate is smashed to fragments with the silver hurled at it by the contestants. Oftentimes as much as $50 is obtained in this way by the bride for the furnishing of a home. The custom is followed by Hungarians in different parts of Canada.

Value of a Dollar.

A kindly advisor says: "Learn the value of a d... " Nothing is easier than that. ... have to do is to go out, t... ...ar with you, and try to ...

Overland

New *Triplex* Springs Iron Out the Wrinkles of the Rough Roads



THE wrinkles of rough roads seem smoothed out completely by the wonderful springs of Overland 4.

These springs hold the wheels to the road, while the passengers ride in even comfort. The astonishing qualities of these diagonally attached *Triplex* Springs have created an utterly new conception of light car riding ease.

Best of all, this heavy car kind of comfort is now obtainable with economy in fuel and tires and remarkably low upkeep cost.

Overland 4 is started and lighted by two-unit electric starting and lighting system. It has rain-vision windshield and unit power plant. It is equipped with all the latest car essentials and conveniences.

PERCY H. NAYLER, Phone 88, Madoc

Head Office and Factories: Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Canada

Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina

ABOLISH PADDLES AND FLOGGING IN KOREA

London, March 10—"The efforts of the new Japanese Administration of Korea to recover the confidence of the Korean people are largely nullified by official maltreatment of Koreans," says the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express.

"While the use of paddles and flogging is publicly abolished by the Government, police officials regularly use torture upon the suspects.

The following particulars of the methods employed are furnished by Dr. Frank Schofield, of the Severance Mission Hospital, Seoul:

"Case 1—An educated young man punished with 90 blows of the paddle for complicity in the independence movement, and released after six weeks' imprisonment, was re-arrested and questioned with regard to the bomb that was thrown at Admiral Sait. During the police examination he was seven times suspended from the ceiling by a cord tied around hs wrists; on five occasions his head was forced back; water was poured down his nostrils off an on during a period of four days, and for a further period of three days soap and water were substituted for plain water.

"As a last expedient in this line pepper tea was used; the reaction was so severe that the young man became unconscious. All these methods having failed, the police ordered his toe nails to be extracted The Korean torturer, instead, pulled out a piece of flesh from the inside of the small toe, which caused profuse bleeding and satisfied the police.

"Case 2—A young man, charged with printing the "Independence" newspaper, refused to give the names of his accomplices. He was beaten unconscious three times in six days and once by hot irons. When seen by the doctors he was a physical wreck.

"Case 3—A Korean youn... man, also educated, was beaten so violently over the head, that an abcess formed in one ear, and her knee and hip joints were twisted to the verge of dislocation. She was, "thoroughly spat upon."

"One result of such methods is naturally the production of false evidence and the prosecution of innocent people. Another is the creation of a conviction in the Korean mind that promises of reform are for foreign consumption only, and there is no hope of their condition being ameliorated under Japanese rules: Such are evil results of ten years of military rule."

TORNADO KILLS MANY PEOPLE

Springfield, Mo., March 11—Ten persons are known to be dead, one is reported dead, and eight are injured as the result of a tornado which swept through the valley of Turkey Creek, near Branson and Hollister in Taney county, to-day.

Seven of the dead are minor children of Ran and William Box, brothers living at Melva, a small town five miles south of Branson.

John Gross and his wife, living on a farm near Oasis, north of Branson, were blown away with their home and no trace has been found of either the home or its occupants.

Blown Across Stream

Ridgeway Mankey was carried 1,000 feet from his home in Melva and when he regained consciousness on the opposite bank of Turkey Creek, he saw his young brother William strugggling in the water. He was too weak to give aid. Later the body of the brother was recovered down stream.

Reports of unusual effects of the storm were numerous to-night. A work train of eight cars south of Branson and on which the wives of six workmen lived, was moved 200 feet down the track and the cars uncoupled, but not one of the occu... ... hurt.

Three Killed in Nevada

Nevada, Mo., March 11—Three persons were killed, and property damage estimated at $100,000, involving every building in the business section of the city, was sustained when a tornado struck Nevada to-day.

Although the Lieutenant-Governor had foregone the usual Windsor uniform and the ladies appeared in afternoon rather than evening dress the opening ceremonies were not near democratic nor plain enough to suit some of those present. A prominent labor man who viewed the scene from the press gallery, was disgusted with the pre-dominance of what he termed "society dolls and social butterflies." He said he had managed the campaign of one of the Labor members-elect but unless the pomp and ceremony was every bit removed from the next Parliamentary opening he would leave the Labor party. "This is just as bad as when the two old parties ran things," he was heard to remark. Another returned man from one of the military hospitals complained that although the farmers party had sent reserved seat tickets for the soldiers, when he arrived he found all the seats taken, and had to stand up. He said he had been shell-shocked, and gassed four times and pointed indignantly down from from the gallery where he was standing to a little boy of about 8 years old who was occupying one of the front seats of the Opposition side. "The policeman told me," he said "that there was lots of room on the outside, but they seem to be able to find a seat in the front row for that little boy, while I have to stand." To the casual observer, however, the event went off smoothly and harmoniously, and augured well for the future success of the new government.—Renfrew Mercury.

...ushion Tops of Moira Lake, $2.25 ...e Review Office.

Sugar is High

Twill be worth while to work your sugar bush.

Don't risk wet feet. Use Long Rubber Boots.

Ours have not advanced yet.

We offer this week the following :

1 doz. prs. Boys' Overshoes - 90c.
1-2 " " Larrigans, assorted 1.90
1 1-2 doz. prs. Ladies' Felt Boots 2.75

A few pairs of Mitts at cost.

2 Buffaloes at cost price.

We have a few **Cars** ready for the roads, also a few Auto Rugs. Call and see them.

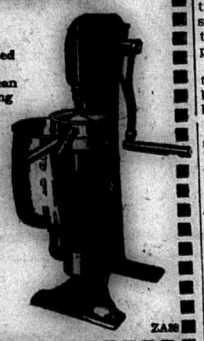
A. KINCAID

Can you do it? Every day?

No!—and if you have a Sharples Suction-feed Separator you don't have to, for it skims equally clean *whatever* speed you turn. But with every other separator you must turn the crank at just *exactly* the speed stamped on it, or you will lose cream—every time! The wonderful Sharples Suction-feed varies the milk feed *in direct proportion to the separating force—never* more milk in the bowl than it can *perfectly* separate.

All other separators have a fixed milk feed. Thus when turned below speed much of the milk runs out without being perfectly separated, and some gets into the cream, making it thin and uneven. Thousands of actual tests have proven that 19 out of 20 persons *do* turn too slow most of the time, and that *everybody* turns too slow some of the time. Get a

SHARPLES
Famous Suction-Feed "Skims clean at any Speed"
SEPARATOR



the *only* separator that:
—skims clean at widely varying speeds
—gives the same thickness cream regardless of speed
—skims your milk quicker when you turn faster
—has only one piece in bowl—no discs, easy to clean
—has knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling

Sharples is positive insurance against carelessness and its consequent cream waste, because it skims clean at any speed. A speed indicator, which rings a bell when you turn an old-style fixed-feed separator below speed, is really an acknowledgement of the cost *superiority* of Sharples, which automatically *prevents* losses from irregular turning instead of simply announcing them. Call at my store and I will be glad to demonstrate to you this and the other superior features of the Sharples.

W. A. Blair, Dealer

Genuine Sharples Repairs and Oil carried in stock

ZAM

Try an Advt. in The Review. It will pay

The first earliest pioneers induced by offers of free grant land came to Wollaston, settling west of of the present site of the village.

The earliest of these settlers were Mr. Holstead, Mr. Wellman, Mr. Edwin Blackburn, and Mr. Thomas Nugent, who brought in their families clearing the land and building up a home in the forest.

Others soon followed and such names as Mr. Alex Watt, Robert Waddington, Mr. Wager, the Peacocks, Gunters, Wilsons, Tivys, Mr. Bird, Mr. Vanclief, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Finnegan, Mr. Drumm the Hennessys, and the Bachelors are clearly associated with those early days.

Their lives were simple and uneventful, yet they were happy and contented assisting one another in logging, fencing and ploughing bees and the women had quiltings. These bees were sometimes followed by a party at night and all joined in the games to the tune of a jews harp or perchance someone playing on a comb.

The women did all their own spinning, knitting and sewing, made their own soap and in the summer picked wild fruit and dried it for winter use, maple sugar was very plentiful.

The chief articles of dress were of coarse homespun , flannel, Winsey and full cloth, the product of their own manufacturing.

Wild animals roamed in the woods such as bears, wolves, wildcats, beaver and deer. The deer were shot by the settlers and supplied them with plenty of meat.

A log school was built in their midst for educating the youth and Miss Potter was the first teacher Mr. Brown a later teacher was lost in the woods while returning one November night from visiting a sick man and a few days after was found dead.

The first council organizing in Wollaston was held in January 1880 in W. H. Gunter's house and was composed of Reeve, James MacGregor, Councillors Thos. Nugent, W. H. Gunter, P. Conlin and Jim Clarke with Robt. Wiggins as clerk and Mr. Watt as tax-collector.

Travelling ministers came in on horseback to preach to the people from house to house, some of these early ministers were, Mr. Baskerville, Mr. Muller, Mr. Leech and Mr. Seaborn.

The sick were ably attended by Dr. Hardinge, who came from England about this time.

Oxen were used for all kinds of farm work and also for travelling. Mr. Nugent owning the first team of horses.

Grain was threshed out by a flail and then was taken to L'Amable to be ground.

Mr. Nugent ran a mail-stage from Thanet and he kept a small Post Office in his house.

All produce was brought in from Thanet and Madoc until Mr. Welsh opened up a store in their midst to supply them with the necessaries.

In the year 1882 Mr. Coe of Madoc took a trip in here with Mr. Wm Gunter prospecting and later made several trips bringing Mr. Harry Johnson with Ritchie as head man to open up and develop the iron mines found on the hill on the east of the settlement. They bought the land from Mr. Bachelor who lived at the corner and was the only settler near by but now miners and settlers came in and built up around the mines. Mr. Coe named the place after himself, hence Coe Hill.

In 1883 a railroad was run in by the company to take out the ore but in 1884 the mines shut down because of too much sulphur in ore.

The children of Coe Hill attended school west of the village for a time but soon a school was built at the village and Miss Potter was the first teacher, and Mr. Pattison Secretary.

Mr. Tivy set up a general store also MacGregor furnished the people with groceries and other supplies, and Mr. Boothby supplied the drugs.

Mr. Waddington was post master in a small building near what is now the drug store.

Mr. George Hennessy and Alex Smith kept good boarding houses where travelling public were comfortably accommodated.

The town hall was built at the corner for municipal purposes and Sunday school and services were held in it for a time. Then in 1889 the Methodist Church was built, followed by the Presbyterian.

Lumbering was carried on by different companies for the forests were full of pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, oak and maple. The Rathburn Company, with Mr. Kirby as head man, carried on lumbering interests here and he kept a boarding house for the men and a small store of necessary supplies for them.

The farmers kept lots of cows so a cheese factory was built at the shore of Eagle Lake where Mr. Vincent converted their milk into cheese which was then sold to the patrons or shipped out.

A fair was held each year at the town hall grounds and the competition induced the best production on the farm and of other articles about the home.

As soon as the railroad ran in the people were supplied with daily mail and gradually all modern improvements and conveniences were enjoyed by the people of Coe Hill.

(Written by Gladyse Peacock, pupil of Coe Hill School, Room 2.)

Mr. Crerar is evidently quite able to take care of himself in debate. The questioner who interrupted him while speaking in the House, to ask if he did not think a Government composed of eight farmers and one lawyer would be apt to lean towards class legislation was effectually silenced by the member for Marquette when he said "Not any more so than one composed of eight lawyers and one farmer."

The Comfort of Dry Feet

is sufficient inducement for most people to wear Rubbers in bad weather.

Complete line of Boot Rubbers

Special price in Ladies' Boots, medium high top, all black, medium heel, all sizes, 3 to 5 1-2

SPECIAL $3.90

Spring styles arriving daily.

C. I. ROSS

FIELD CROP EXPERIMENTS

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased o state that for 1920 they are prepared to distribute into the various localities throughout Ontario material of high quality for co-operative experiments with grains, fodder crops, roots, alfalfa, sweet clover and fertilizers, as follows:

Number		Plots
	Grain Crops	
1	Testing two varieties of oats	2
2	Testing O. A. C. No. 21 barley and emmer	2
2	Testing two varieties of hulless barley	2
4	Testing two varieties of spring wheat	2
5	Testing two varieties of buckwheat	2
6	Testing three varieties of field peas	3
7	Testing wo varieties of spring rye	2
8	Testing three varieties of soy, soja, or Japanese beans	3
9	Testing eight varieties of flint and dent husking corn	8
	Root Crops	
10	Testing three varieties of mangels	3
11	Testing two varieties of sugar mangels	2
12	Testing three varieties of Swedish turnips	3
13	Testing two varieies of fall turnips	2
14	Testing two varieties of carrots	2
	Forage, Fodder, Silage and Hay Crops	
15	Testin the planting of corn at six disances in the row	6
16	Testin sudan grass and two varieties of millet	3
17	Testing two varieties of sorghum	2
18	Testing grass peas and two varieties of vetches	3
19	Testing rape, kale and field cabbage	3
20	Testing two varieties of sweet clover	2
21	Testing two varieties of alfalfa	2
22	Testing unhulled, hulled and scarified sweet clover	3
	Fertilizer Experiments	
25A	Testing low and high grade fertilizers and manure with oats and red clover	4
25B	Testing low and high grade ferilizers and manure with oats and sweet clover	4
26A	Tesing low and high grade ferilizers and manure with spring wheat and red clover	4
26B	Testing low and high grade ferilizers and manure with spring wheat and spring clover	4
	Miscellaneous Experiments	
29	Testing three grain mixtures for grain production	3
30	Testing three grain mixtures for fodder production	3

Any person in Ontario who grows field crops may apply for any one of the experiments for 1920. Each applicant should make a second choice as the material for the first choice might be exhausted before the application is received. The material will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. No charge is made for the experimental material, and the produce becomes the property of the experimenter. A report is requested after harvest. Each person applying should carefully write his name, address and county.

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, March 1920.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Director.

New Advertisements.

WANTED

A tinsmith who understands plumbing.

FOSTER & LATTA,
Box 808 Frankford, Ont.
12-3p.

WANTED

Teacher holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Salary $700.00 a year. Duties to commence after Easter holidays. Apply to

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
S. S. No. 5, Tudor and Lake,
12-1 Glanmire Post Office, Ont.

FACTORY MEETING

There will be a general meeting of the stockholders and patrons of the Alexandria Cheese Co., at 2 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, March 23rd at the factory. Transaction of unfinished business, selling of milk routes and considering the advisability of linking up with the United Dairy Co-operative Co. All persons interested should not fail to be present.

JOHN McCAFFERY,
12-1w Pres.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of G. C. Moon, Durham Street, Madoc, Boots and Shoes bulk sale.

By and with the consent of the vendor, I have been appointed trustee under the Bulk Sales Act. All persons claiming to rank on the estate must file their claims, proven by affidavit with me on or before the 16th day of April, 1920, after which date I will proceed to dispose of the estate, having regard only to those claims only of which I shall have then had notice.

R. R. CASEMENT, Trustee
Madoc, Ontario.

Dated at Madoc this 16th day of March, 1920. 12-2

Madoc Clubbing List

Review $1.50 and Globe $5, both $6.00
" $1.50, Mail & Empire $4 " 5.00
" $1.50, Toronto Star $3 " 4.25

GREAT BARGAIN SALE

Ladies' Fine Footwear. Believe what I'm telling you that these prices I am quoting are astonishing Bargains in

The Famous Empress Boots

and other lines in sizes 2½, 3 and 3½. Let me quote a few prices to you :

Woman's kid button				$2.00
" fine dongola button and lace, present value 7.00			sale price	2.95
" " " " Empress, present value 8.00			"	3.95
" patent kid bal. high top, medium heel, Empress, present value 10.00			"	4.75
" " " high heel, size 3 1-2	"	6.00	"	3.75
" " button, high heel, Empress, size 4	"	9.00	"	3.50

This great cut rate sale will continue for 10 days and if you don't come right away you may not get your choice. Now is the time to buy your spring and summer Footwear

The Comfort Footwear Store

W. S. Ludbrook, Proprietor

Our Clothes

represent a conscientious effort on our part to give you maximum value for your money. When we buy our clothes each season we carefully chose the best quality fabric in the most attractive patterns and colors. Then we select the models that represent the new fashion ideas best, and we have our manufacturers make our clothes from the fabrics over the models we desire.

The Result is Better Clothes Values for Y

Prices $20 to $50.

It will pay you to find out about it.

Special 2 dozen men's pullover Mitts for spring w
to clear at

GEO. WEST

MEN'S WEAR

PETROFOL

a white mineral oil, colorless, odorless and tasteless
White mineral oil is used by many of the most prominent physicians in the treatment of Constipation.

In $1 Bottles Only.

VINCE'S DRUGSTORE

The Rexall Store

Phone 38 Madoc

Church of St. John the Baptist, Madoc

T. H. H. Ball, Rector

March 21st—5th Sunday in Lent.
No services throughout the parish.

Parish of Bonnechere

Rev. J. T. Robbins—Incumbent.
5th Sunday in Lent—March 21st.
No services throughout the parish.

Madoc Methodist Church

Rev. William Biggs—Pastor.
March 21st—
9.45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 7 p. m. — Services in charge of the Pastor.

—Found, on Durham street, a pair of gold-rimmed Glasses. Owner apply A.E. Stringer, Bank of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lowrey, of Hollow', spent the week-end in town, the ...s of Mr. and Mrs. Tufts and Mr. ... Mrs. W. Kelly.

MARRIED

McCoy—Nixon.—On March 10th, at the parsonage of North Parkdale Methodist Church, Toronto, by Rev. Balfour, Mr. Wm. J. McCoy to Miss Margaret M. Nixon.

Moore—Moore—On March 16th, 1920, at the parsonage, Toronto, by Rev. Dr. Speer, Miss Jennie Moore, of Queensboro, to James A. Moore, of Queensboro.

BORN

Rodgers.—In Madoc Township, on February 19th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Milford Rodgers, a son, Melbourne Raphiel.

Postal Revenues

The following gross postal revenues of the towns and villages in this district are taken from the report of the Postmaster General for the year ending March, 1919: Havelock $4659.64, Hastings $3157.47, Norwood $4196.04, Marmora $3488.49, Lakefield $4722.18, Campbellford $11708.77, Tweed $6729.61, Stirling $4848.21, Madoc $6609.78, Warkworth $2481.36, Cordova Mines $580.94.

CREAM

We have REAL MONEY to offer you for your Cream.
We are the largest manufacturers of Creamery Butter in Eastern Ontario. Why? Because of the service and returns we give you.
We furnish cans and pay express.
Profitable Prices Promptly Paid.
Write Us.

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LIMITED

12-11t 118 Front street, Belleville

A Special Sale

For 10 Days we will put on a Sale of

Boots and Shoes

COMMENCING

Saturday, February 28th

After stock-taking I find an exceedingly large stock of Boots and Shoes which I will offer to the public at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

With the steady advance in prices in these goods customers will make no mistake in securing what they need.

Jonas Bargman

the week-end with Mr. Stringer.

Dr. Grant Fraser spent a few days in Toronto this week.

Miss Kathleen Lahey spent Friday in Belleville.

Miss Lola Coe has been visiting in Toronto for a few weeks.

Mrs. R. S. Smith left on Wednesday to rejoin her husband at Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Latta, of Plainfield, have been the guests of Rev. Wm and Mrs. Higgs.

Miss Marion Hall spent the week-end in Belleville, the guest of little Miss Mary Snider.

Mr. Norman O'Flynn, of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, is visiting his mother in town.

Mr. Wm. Hawthorne last week moved into the house recently occupied by Mr. Chas. Mawson.

The new Franchise Bill introduced in the Commons gives both males and females over 21 the right to vote.

Miss Mabel Blair, of Aneroid, Sask., and Mrs. Geo. Shortt, of Sidney, spent last week with relatives in town.

Mr. Louis Latton, of Hungerford, has leased Mr. D. McKinnon's farm at Madoc, formerly known as the old Howlet Place.

Mr. Thos. Campbell, of Queensboro, has moved into Madoc and will reside in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Hawthorne.

Marmora Herald :—Mrs. Feeney and three grandchildren, of Madoc township, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Wm. Flynn.

Mr. Kinnear Cross has returned to take up his duties in the Bank of Commerce, Madoc, after relieving in the Belleville Bank for a few weeks.

Mr. Tom Rivers, formerly of Hungerford, has bought Mr. Felix Murphy's farm near Madoc. Mr. Murphy has leased a farm in New York State near the property of his brother, Dominic.

Mr. Chas. Thompson, of Cooper, has disposed of his property known as the "Vankleek Farm" to Mr. Wm. Ferguson, and is removing to Southern Manitoba, where he purposes farming on a large scale.

Obituary

Melissa Harris

Mrs. Melissa Harris, daughter of Joshua Broad, departed this life to join the loved ones on the other shore on Tuesday, March 2, 1920. She was born in Madoc township, Hastings county, Ontario, December 8, 1845.

She was called to join the redeemed throng from the home of her sister, Mrs. Robert J. Harrison, Isabella county, Michigan. She was married to Mr. Coleman Harris, of Madoc, in the year 1868. To this union was born one daughter, Bertha. In 1893 Mr. Harris was taken home and in 1905 their lovely daughter, Bertha, was also called to the home beyond, leaving two children, Rae and Rose Farrell. Mrs. Harris lavished her affection on her two grand-children to the last.

At the age of 11 she joined the Methodist church. All through her life she has been faithful and true to her God, her family and friends, and is highly esteemed for her excellent service in many church auxiliaries. She had a life certificate with the Women's Missionary Society. She was very patriotic during the war. Among other things she knitted over 300 pairs of socks for the soldier boys.

In November, 1919, she came to Michigan to spend the winter with her sister. About a year ago she had an attack of the flu, which affected her heart very seriously. We had hoped for her recovery, but as the new year advanced her suffering became more intense. She was always very cheerful and patient. The morning before she left us some one when raising the window-shade made the remark: "Watchman, what of the night?" She replied: "The morning breaketh, the shadows flee away, and all is well."

Her sister, in writing to Mr. and Mrs. W. Harris, says:—Melissa coming seems to bring us all nearer together. I have heard so much about your kindness to her and the home welcome she knew awaited her should she choose to return in the spring, but she has gone to a fairer clime, and while my heart aches with lonliness I do not wish her back for she could never have been well. The text for her funeral was Revelation 14, 13.

John McBain

There passed away at his home 18 Hunter Street, Niagara Falls, Ont on Friday, March 5th, John R. McBain at the age of 72.

Mr. McBain was born in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia on the 13th day of June, 1848. When about 20 years of age he moved to the Province of Ontario, afterwards locating at Madoc. Mr. McBain, during the greater part of his life was engaged in mining and assisted in the development of many mines in Hastings County.

He belonged to the sturdy stock of early Canadianism to whose untiring energy and indomitable perseverance we owe so much for the present development of this country.

He exemplified in an eminent degree the poet Burns definition of an honest man—"The Noblest Work of God."

As a neighbor, his was ever the helping hand in time of need. As a father of a family his children were taught to respect his neighbors and his neighbors' property.

To the mourning relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of bereavement.

To mourn his loss there remain his wife and three sons: James of Peterboro; Alex. of Niagara Falls, and Will McBain, manager of the Madoc Branch of the Dominion Bank

Card of Thanks

Mr. Wm. McBain and Mrs John McBain take this opportunity of expressing their thanks and appreciation of the many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy tendered them in their recent bereavement in the death of father and husband, who passed away at Niagara Falls, Friday March 5th.

GIPSY SCORES PAINTED GIRLS

Captain Gipsy Pat. Smith told the story of his life, "From gipsy tent to Gospel Platform" to a large audience which packed Cooke's Church last evening. It was the concluding and farewell meeting of a two week's successful mission, during which the gipsy has addressed over 40,000 people.

Beginning with a graphic outline of the history and customs of gipsies in Britain, Captain Smith told the story of his own life from early year in the gipsy tent. While he had been brought up in a hard school he said there were some good points about the gipsies. He compared the gipsy girl with the modern maiden who wears an artificial complexion. He said he had seen young women in Toronto with enough paint and powder on their faces to cover a house. He declared that he would not look across the street at a woman who painted her face. He said he did not blame the girls so much as the fathers and mothers for allowing their daughters to paint. "They ought to take them home and skelp them," said the gipsy. "If you can't master your child you ought to be ashamed of yourself, and give it to someone else to keep."

Speaking of his five years' life as a soldier in active service, Captain Smith said it was a picnic to the hard life he lived in a gipsy tent until the age of sixteen when he was converted. He emphasized the need for a passion for winning mens souls in the churches at the present day.

ELECTRIFY YOUR HOME

The evangelistic services in the Methodist Church for the past two weeks have been much appreciated, as evidenced by the splendid attendance, in spite of unfavorable roads and weather on several nights. The pastor, Rev. A. C. Hie, is being assisted by Evangelist "Billy" Matheson, of London, Ont., who is an ex-prize fighter, saloon-keeper and gambler. The results of the meetings are encouraging:—Backsliders have been reclaimed, sinners converted, and the whole spiritual tone of the church and community strengthened. The meetings will continue each evening this week at 7.30, except Saturday. On Friday evening Mr. Matheson will relate the story of his life under the caption, "From Saloon to Pulpit," and everyone is welcome to come and hear him and enjoy the services.

On page 8 will be found the balance of the article on the Madoc Gold Excitement, written by Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, and continued from last week.

The Deloro smelter recently despatched 96 bars of silver weighing 8,540 pounds to China via Vancouver and San Francisco and is valued at over $130,000.

—A character sketch entitled "Aunt Susan's Visit" will be given in Hazard's Church on Good Friday, instead of March 19, as announced last week. Admission 50c. and 25c. Proceeds in aid of W.M.S. 11-2

W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways, told the Ontario Retail Automobile Dealers that Ontario now has 140,000 autos, and that he expects to see 250,000 registered in five years.

Mr. D. W. Rollins, of Tweed, has leased the Brick Manufacturing Plant of Mr. Walter Lingham, Belleville. He expects to have everything in readiness to start work as soon as weather conditions permit.

Mr. G. H. Gillespie has been elected a director of the newly formed Ontario Mining Association, the object of which is to foster the development of the industry and to co-operate with the Mines Department of the Ontario and Federal Governments.

The friends of Miss Maggie Vanalstine will regret to learn of the serious accident she sustained recently. On Friday evening last she stepped outside to empty her ash-pan and slipped on a piece of ice, breaking her collar bone and bruising her head and hip.

—Lily Sanitary Drinking Cups, 15c per dozen at Review Office.

Lasting Silver

When you buy table silver at our store you are not buying a passing fancy or temporary fad, but the best quality Silver Plate that will last for years and years.

We are selling Wedding Gifts today, such as Bake Dishes, Trays, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Tea Sets, etc., which the bride's children of the next generation will be found still using.

Geo. F. Maybee

Jeweler and Optician

Phonographs Records

NOTICE to the Public

Mr. Herrington, whose advt. has been appearing in the Review, has arrived with his wife and family and is now prepared to do

WIRING

He has secured a

Shop in St. Lawrence Hall Block

now occupied by R. R. Casement.

Watch his window for displays.

Dr. W. P. J. Alexander has opened his office on St. Lawrence street in the residence formerly occupied by the late Dr. Harrison. Phone 112.

Exit, Winter!

Hello, Spring!

As fresh as the first breath of spring are the newly assembled models in the McIntosh Ladies' Store, new separate Skirts, new Blouses, new dress Silks, new Voiles, etc.

What's New in Blousedom

Dainty voile Overblouses in the prettiest of color combinations and all in the newest embroidery designs.

Pretty Silk Crepe Blouses

Soft silk crepe Blouses, made in new collarless effects, sizes 36 to 44.

Beautiful Voile Waist Display

Never before did we have such a number of pretty styles to choose from, all sizes and prices.

New Separate Skirts

This season's skirts are more fascinating than ever. We have them made of all wool serge, novelty plaid silks and taffettas, and all moderately priced.

Sample Hats

We expect our first shipment this week and know you will find them nicer than ever before and better value, too.

A complete stock of Gloves, new Purses, Hosiery, etc. In fact, everything for your new spring outfit.

McINTOSH BROS.

Empire Theatre

Friday & Saturday, March 19 & 20

Emmy Wehlin starring in

a 5-Act Metro All Star Series, a Drama of intense human appeal

The Belle of the Season

and also a 2-Reel Mack Sennett Comedy

Summer Girls.

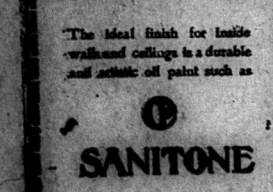
Tuesday and Wednesday
March 23rd and 24th

One of Rex Beach's Stories

Laughing Bill Hyde

and also a 2-reel Mack Sennett Comedy "Her First Mistake."

Adults 20c. - - Children 10c.



WATER-PROOF WEAR-PROOF

FLOORS, woodwork and furniture treated with Campbell's Varnish Stain have a surface permanent in color, water-proof, wear-proof. The stair is dragged deep into every crevice of the wood as shown in the illustration. It dries smooth and hard, and gives a beautiful, transparent finish, easily cleaned with dry mop or cloth.

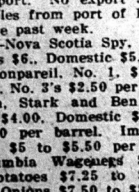
CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN
DISSOLVES GREASE SPOTS

Color and Varnish are so perfectly unified there can never be a sediment, so you are sure to have an even, satisfying job.

There are 13 colors: Natural wood color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, cherry, mahogany, green, rosewood, white enamel, flat black, gloss black, piazza green and piazza tint.

Sold by the following progressive merchants

Frank Dafoe, - Madoc



Made by
CARPENTER-MORTON CO. 77 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

For Sale

Cream Separator
McCormick Drill
Plows, Harrows
Tractor Engines
Farm Machinery
Hay Tools
Metal Roofing
Wagon, Cutter
Buggies, etc.

Chas. G. Reid

Robertson & Cochran
Painters and Decorators
Auto and Carriage Painting a specialty.
Phone 91. Madoc, Ont.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Finger marks, water, or grime can't harm "Sanitoned" walls

The ideal finish for inside walls and ceilings is a durable and artistic oil paint such as

SANITONE

This finish, made by The Canada Paint Co., dries with a flat, velvety effect, and can be washed with soap and water, without injury. It comes in twenty-four attractive shades pleasing to the eye, and absolutely sanitary.

Ask us for a color card.

M. O'Connor & Son
Hardware - Madoc

We pay
Highest Cash Prices
—FOR—
Alsike and Red Clover Seed

CHARLES E. BISHOP & SON
48 Belleville, Ont.

Notice !

Local heavy oats suitable for seed on hand.

A liberal discount allowed on all Rubber Footwear and Overshoes, Men's Heavy Underwear, Sweater Coats, Lined Smocks and Horse-Blankets.

Order your spring supply of Sap Buckets, Syrup Tins, and Dairy Pails early as supplies are short this year o naccount of the scarcity of tin plate.

Now is the time to secure your grass seed. It is always sure to advance weekly up to seeding time. Rennies Calf Meal, and Oil Cake Foodalways on hand. Pratt's Stock Food to tone up your stock is always on order.

Our Wall Paper has arrived and those selecting early get the best patterns.

Auto Tires and accessories, Motor Oils, Machine Oils, 2 Grades Gasoline and Royalite.

Choice Groceries and Provisions Best prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Hides and Deacons.

Strebe & Thrasher
Eldorado
Successor to Vandervoort Bros.

The following prices are wholesale unless otherwise stated.

Halifax: No change in prices since last report. No export shipments of apples from port of Halifax during the past week.

St. John:—Nova Scotia Spy, No.1 $6.50, No. 2's $6., Domestic $5, No. 3's $3.50; Nonpareil, No. 1, $5.50, No. 2's $4.50, No. 3's $2.50 per barrel. Baldwin, Stark and Ben Davis, No. 2's $4.00, Domestic $3.00, No. 3's $2.50 per barrel. Imported Winesaps $5 to $5.50 per box. British Columbia Wageners $4.50 per box. Potatoes $7.25 to $7.50 per barrel. Onions $7.50 to $8 per cwt. Arrivals for week ending March 13, Imported, 3 cars boxed apples, 1 car B. C. Apples, and 3 cars local potatoes.

—Flower Pots, all sizes, on sale at G. A. Rollins.

PROTECTION VERSUS FREE TRADE IS THE CANADIAN ISSUE TODAY

In a communication published in Monday's issue of the Ottawa Journal J. H. Burnham, M.P. for West Peterborough, says:

Sir:—The crisis in political affairs in Canada has been brought to a head by the nationwide Farmer's movement in favor of Free Trade.

In the House of Commons there is now a distinct Farmer's party under the able leadership of the Honorable Mr. Crerar, the Agrarian Movement is well under way.

It demands an appeal to the country and a decision.—a decision upon what point? Upon whether Moderate Protection or unrestrained Free Trade shall shape the future policy of this country.

The Liberal party is also for an election. What party or parties is opposed to these views?

The answer is "no party" since no permanent unionist party has been formed and the old Conservative or National Policy party remains in the background. But in any event the Cabinet is split by political dissension. A month ago the old Moderate Protectionist party could have been formed while those Unionists who are not Protectionists could have formed a separate group. The Protectionists could in the person of a National party composed of all callings and of all groups have faced the future with certainty. Today of certainty there is no trace. Dissensions in the Cabinet have their counterparts in the Government's following. Departures from the Government have been followed by departures from those behind them. Major Andrews, a man of the highest integrity, is among the latest to leave for the cross-benches. Mr. Buchanan also a thoroughly representative Canadian and a Unionist, has declared himself a free lance.

The Unionist Government has no trade policy,no united following and no leader. Sir Robert Borden must not in his condition of health be denied the necessary retirement. He must not be sacrificed to the "lame and impotent conclusion" of a great undertaking. We must have reconstruction and a forward movement Decision and energy in the interest of Canada or disintegration—there is no other alternative. Personally I will vote against the King resolution, merely to gain time. But we cannot go on in this way. Is it to be Free Trade as the great new nationwide movement demands or is it to be the old principle of Protection that has made Canada great? That has pulled us out of the awkwardness and uncertainty of youth and made Canada and good Canadian manhood out of us? The country is getting vastly tired of Government leadership that is now not even that in name without a policy and unhappily without a leader. Patience has ceased to be a virtue unless it be that those who do not know what to do had better do nothing. It is not too late to mend yet but it soon will be. Let us bestir ourselves. The "enemy" is at the gates.

INFORMATION IS LAID

Warren Hawley, R. M. D. No. 1, Enterprise, will on March 19th be called upon to answer to the charge of inflicting bodily injuries and criminal neglect to a eleven year old ward of the Orphan's Home. The case will be heard in Napanee.

On Friday the information was laid by Inspector Robert Martin, of the Provincial Children's Aid Society.

It will be remembered that the child was taken to the Kingston General Hospital about two weeks ago, suffering from injuries to her back, and her feet were badly frozen. After the feet were frozen, heat was evidently applied as the inspection made by the provincial detective service showed that the feet were burned.

It is stated that it is one of the saddest cases ever treated at the Kingston hospital. The child suffered such pains from the cuts on her back that a cage had to be erected in the bed so as to prevent the bed clothes from touching her body.

The child, a ward of the Orphans Home, was working for Mr. Hawley at the time she is supposed to have received the beating. As soon as the child was brought to the city, the ladies in charge of the Orphan's Home made an investigation with the result that W. F. Nickle, K. C., solicitor for the institution, had detective A. B. Boyd, of the Provincial Detective service, go to Enterprise and make an investigation, which resulted in the case being brought before the court.

The child states that she was compelled to sleep in the loft over the shed in cold weather.

At the present time, the child is able to sit up, but it was learned on Saturday morning that she will be crippled as a result of having her feet frozen and burned.

Since the child has been in the hospital hundreds of citizens have visited her and brought her dainties.

It is expected that when the case is called, the child will be able to go to Napanee to give evidence.

F. W. Barrett, Children's Aid Inspector, of Lennox and Addington and Inspector Robert Martin of the Provincial Children's Aid Society, were in consultation in Napanee on Friday with the result that Inspector Martin swore out the information.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Premier Drury promised a deputation of Ontario prohibitionists that he would do all in his power to make the Ontario Temperance Act an efficient instrument for the enforcement of total prohibition in the province.

An immense amount of talk is being indulged in by those who consider themselves the only and most advanced thinkers regarding the need of a new motive in industry. The mainspring of industry must shift, they say, from private profit to public service. According to this view, nothing will be right with the world until business is run primarily for use and service rather than for profit.

What they mean is that each business should be a necessary or desirable contribution to the social needs of the world.

Men no longer invest in the slave trade, the truth is that business is constantly evolving towards higher forms of usefulness. Business concerns give their customers far more service than formerly. They are making the human element a subject of constant study and daily according it greater importance.

Industry is groping and feeling its way towards a sounder, more round and equitable system. It seeks regularity of employment for the worker and aims to give him a fairer share of the product Through science and invention it seeks stability and certainty, which should mean moderate rather than excessive rewards for capital and a richer fuller life for both the consumer and the worker. That employers are thinking more and more in terms of their responsibility to the community as well as in terms of profits for themselves is obvious to everyone.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.

The primary object of starting The Judge-Jones Milling Co., was service and perfection as far as possible, not one shareholder connected therewith being entirely dependent on its earnings, having other interests and out for service so long as enough is earned to pay expenses and interest is received.

The General Manager follows the milling business as a good professional, or sportsman, follows the game, studying, first of all how to excel, just for the love of the game and to render service, improving here and there to beat the other fellow out in good, clean, legitimate competition, just as some people pride themselves on the improvement of their homes, their automobiles, their fast horses, fancy stock etc.

This progress is made possible only by keeping the industrial machinery going, Mr. Edgar Judge, the oldest and one of the most prosperous successful and highly thought of grain men in Canada, states that the industry with which he is connected in Belleville shall be run on the basis of the foregoing article which is copied from one of the largest publications on the American Continent. Mr. Judge of Montreal and Mr. Jones of Belleville are the Judge Grain Company of Montreal.

AN APOLOGY

In commencing operations, we did so always bearing in mind that this would be the people's industry even though we have not, nor do we intend, to ask any one to take any financial interest. However, this is truly a co-operative institution, even the employees sharing in the profits according to their efficiency and to their efforts towards making the enterprise pay. The public will share in the better service and quality of goods we are putting on the market. We offer an apology to hundreds of people who are asking for our goods. This increased inquiry and guarantee of patronage has caused us three times to decide to increase and enlarge. Our last move was to buy a very large adjoining building adding extra stores for the installation of our Cereal Plant and the anticipated installation of a Flour Mill of 1000 sacks capacity per day, also for storage purposes, our present capacity of Flour being 800 sacks, corn meal 400 and feed corn meal 800. Our apologies are made for the delay in getting these High Grade Goods on the market.

Gilmour

March 8th.

Mr. Robt. Greenlee and little nephew, Master Leonard Ross, of Toronto, are visiting at his home here.

Mrs. P. Dafoe is visiting her son, Mr. J. Dafoe, for a few days.

Mrs. E. Smith visited her mother, Mrs. J. Dafoe, on Monday.

Mrs. N. Reid is visiting her father, Mr. A. Gunter, of Gunter.

Mrs. R. Dafoe and children visited in Eldorado on Thursday.

March 15.

Mr. N. Dafoe, who has been drawing lumber, has returned to his home in Belleville as lumber drawing is over for this winter.

Mr. D. Kirby spent Sunday at his home in Millbridge.

Mr H. Chaunard, of Trenton, is renewing acquaintances around here.

Our warm weather has taken a chill the last few days.

Why Carleton Place Attracts

Carleton Place Canadian: The citizens of Almonte have been getting their good hardwood from $1 to $2 a cord cheaper than those of Carleton Place. This is the secret The town or a company purchased a well-furnished bush in Ramsay and put choppers on the job. The strategy worked like a fresh new brigade coming into the battle area and the heavy and onruching prices fell back and down. The farmers had to submit to lower prices or swim into Carleton Place where $9 was the standard of value. Scores have been doing this all winter, counting additional miles as of little concern in view of the golden bucket at the end of the rainbow.

—Eavetroughing and Job Work at G. A. Rollins'.

"All's Well That Ends Well"

By LILIAN HALL CROWLEY

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Come, girls," called Mrs. Stevens from the next room; "we shall be late for the train."

"In a minute!" "May has to put in another hairpin!" answered two joyous young voices. The girls then hurried in to join their waiting chaperon.

A taxi was waiting at the entrance to the hotel, into which they piled and were furiously driven to the station where they were to take the train. They had finished a three-days' sightseeing visit in the national capital, and were on their way to Annapolis to attend the January hop at the Naval academy.

May Withers, who was engaged to Midshipman Roy Bloomer, had persuaded Jean Stevens and her mother to go with her. Both girls were attending college, and this was holiday time. May intended finishing her college course the following June, and Roy would graduate the same month. Then they were to be married.

"You'll like Roy's chum, Philip Carson, Jean. Roy says he's a shark for study—like yourself—bones up on literature and writes verse. You two ought to get on splendidly. I'll let him know that you're the high-brow of our class."

"I wanted to meet him because he is Roy's friend, but now I want to meet him for himself," said Jean.

"I don't see how he and Roy became roommates, because old Roy never reads a book unless he has to. We're alike, there."

When they arrived at the station in Annapolis, Mrs. Stevens called a rickety old carriage that had two listless horses and a fat darky driver. They ambled along Maryland avenue until they came to their hotel, a large white building in the center of the town.

For dinner they had some of the famous Maryland soft-shelled crabs, and then went into the parlor to wait for the "boys."

Presently May was introducing Roy Bloomer and his friend, Philip Carson. This was the ladies' first visit to Annapolis.

They soon exhausted all the small talk, and wise Mrs. Stevens suggested a walk. She would write letters while awaiting them. She was repaid for her thoughtfulness with the joy she saw in the faces of the lovers.

Later when they all came in Roy and May were blissfully happy. No one could mistake the fact that they were genuinely in love. Philip looked politely bored, while Jean seemed bewildered and wretched.

"Oh, Jean, I made a mistake about Phil being a student of literature. He's an athlete and never reads. I have confused his name with that of another fellow Roy wrote me about."

"Well," exclaimed Jean, "that's why we didn't hit it off. I broached every subject I thought he would like—not that I cared myself, for I would rather have talked about this quaint old town. "What must he think of me?"

"What did you say to him?"

"I started out on the technic of the short story of today in comparison with the long-drawn-out stories of Richardson, the father of the English novel."

"Heavens!" exclaimed May, while Mrs. Stevens repressed a smile. "He didn't know what you were talking about. I'm sorry for my sake, Jean. What else did you say?"

"When he didn't respond, I thought: 'He doesn't care to be serious tonight,' so I told him a joke, and he didn't even smile."

"What joke did you tell him?"

"That extremely funny one about the New York publisher, who, on his first visit to England, asked Herbert Spencer to give him the sole right to the 'Faerie Queene.'"

"How could he laugh at that? There's nothing funny about it, is there?"

"Perhaps not," Jean answered wearily.

"Never mind, dear," said her mother; "it often happens that two admirable persons cannot be congenial. Remember, there is the dance tomorrow night."

"Phil Carson has missed a lot!" exclaimed May, "because you're the dearest and sweetest thing that ever lived. Present company not excepted."

Next evening the two midshipmen were at the door of the gymnasium, where the balls are held, when the girls arrived with Mrs. Stevens. Their programs had been filled by their escorts before, as was the custom.

Roy said: "Phil and I are sorry about Billy Westerman. We wanted you to know him, but he's so popular that all his dances were taken before we knew you were coming."

"Who is he?" asked May.

"He's the fellow I wrote you about—the shark of the class—writes verse."

"He's the one I meant," May whispered to Jean.

Jean and her gallant, having started badly, could not get adjusted; especially after Jean, to show her interest in the best baseball pitcher in the academy, asked:

"Why do some of the players wear gray suits and the rest blue?"

The look on his face decided her that no subject was safe, so she became icily polite; he caught the infection, and so the evening passed.

Many times Roy tried to corral Billy, but did not succeed. However, as full, she enjoyed all the dances except the six with him.

At last the beautiful ball was over and Mrs. Stevens gathered her charges into the carriage.

"There is one thing I regret, Jean," said May, when they were again in Mrs. Stevens' room; "I wish you had met Billy instead of Phil—although Phil is in love!"

"Never mind, dears," said Mrs. Stevens, "we all had a delightful time. Remember, we take the early train."

Next morning the same old rickety carriage was waiting to take them to the station. May was late, as usual, and Mrs. Stevens was hurrying them along. Each carried a heavy suitcase. The darky piled the bags on the seat beside him. They climbed in. When he closed the door the glass broke in a thousand pieces. He only grinned.

"Hurry!" exclaimed Mrs. Stevens. "We must get our train."

There had been sleet the night before and the street was very slippery. The crazy vehicle slid from side to side, while its occupants were convulsed with laughter. They enjoyed the primitive way of living. Then bang went something, and the girls, with showers of broken glass, were precipitated on poor Mrs. Stevens.

When they could separate themselves they saw the horses running down the street, with the darky pulling on the reins. The three suitcases were sliding after them. The tongue of the carriage had gone with the horses.

The shock of the fall had jammed the lock tight and they were unable to open the door. They could hear the whistle of the train. They must take it.

May called to a man in uniform who was hurrying down the street. He looked at them and laughed. Then went to their assistance.

Jean recognized him as Billy Westerman of the night before. Mrs. Stevens explained their predicament. The young man could not unfasten the lock so he kicked it in with his foot.

Each woman grabbed a bag and ran for the train, the young knight helping first one and then another, but helping Jean the most. He asked her: "Didn't I see you at the hop last night?"

Gaspingly, she answered: "Yes, I saw you, too."

By this time they were a half-block from the station and could see the conductor with his hand on the bell-rope, ready to pull it.

Billy gave a shrill whistle. The man hesitated and saw the frantic and exhausted women running, their faces contorted with merriment. Even Billy was panting.

"Thanks," they mumbled to the conductor.

The women climbed on and stood immovable on the platform while the porter threw the bags on their toes. Billy jumped after them.

Frantic shouts arrested their attention. They saw their driver running after the train.

"Pay you tomorrow," shrieked Jean.

The darky's face broke into a satisfied grin.

"I must extricate you again," Billy removed the luggage from six tired feet and found seats for their owners.

"Permit me to introduce myself," he smiled, and handed his card to Mrs. Stevens. She read, "Midshipman William Westerman, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland."

Mrs. Stevens presented him to May and Jean.

"Oh," said May, "then you know Roy Bloomer. I have heard all about you."

They laughed and chatted on the way to Washington. Billy learned that they were all going again for the hop in February.

"May I claim my dances now?" he asked. "I won't trespass too much on Roy's preserves," said he, as he took three dances from May; the same from Mrs. Stevens, and while the others were looking at the scenery he claimed eight from Jean.

Roman Agricultural Notes.

Cincinnatus quitted his plow at the summons of a Roman senate to lead the armies of the republic to battle.

Cato labored daily on his farm.

Regulus asked permission of the Roman senate for leave of absence that he might put his little farm in order.

Virgil had charge of his father's farm.

Pliny, the Roman author, says: "Four hundred stalks of wheat, grown from one seed, were sent to the Emperor Augustus, and at another time 340 from one seed were sent to the Emperor Nero from Byzantium, Africa."

Columella, a Roman writer on agricultural topics, prescribes this curious treatment for working oxen: "After oxen get through plowing and come home heated and tired, they must have a little wine poured down their throats, and after being fed a little led out to drink; and if they will not drink, the boy must whistle to encourage them."

Denmark's Flag.

The flag of Denmark, a plain red banner, bearing on it a white cross, is the oldest flag now in existence. For more than 500 years both Norway and Sweden were united with Denmark under this flag. In the year 1208 Waldemar of Denmark, who was leading his troops to battle against the Livonians, saw, or thought he saw, a bright light in the form of a cross in the sky. He held this appearance to be a token of divine aid, and pressed on to victory. From this time he had a cross placed on the flag of his country and called it the Dannebrog, or the strength of Denmark.—Boston Globe News.

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RECEPTION

Mrs. Nelson Parliament received in the Speaker's drawing room after the opening of the House yesterday, and a very gentle and gracious welcome she gave to each individual who made up the stream of humanity that poured in from the Chamber Mrs. Parliament wore a charming gown of black charmeuse and black Georgette and silk lace, with touches of blue; her hat of black tulle was trimmed with graceful plumes, and for jewels she wore a string of pearls and tucked a knot of gorgeous red roses into the girdle of her gown. Mrs. Drury, the wife of the Premier, received with her and the newly-elected speaker, wearing his gown of office, with the rosette at the back of the collar, was also in time to say, "How do you do?" The Premier himself stood a little behind the group and as visitors made their way into the room they met the Hon. Manning Doherty and his wife, the Hon. R. H. and Mrs. Grant and their daughter, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Biggs and other Cabinet wives. The tea table, decked with roses was laid in the dining room, and among the bevy of pretty girls who assisted were Miss Drury, the sister of the Premier; Miss Lucy Grant of Hazeldean, daughter of the member for Carleton; Miss Lillian Case, Picton; Miss Reid, London; Miss Anna Coyne, Brantford; Miss Gertrude Green, Windsor; Miss Edith Jackson Guelph; Miss Eleda Horning, Toronto; Miss Evelyn Cunningham, Belleville; Miss Riggs, Listowel; Miss Graham and Miss Sutter of Glencoe, and Miss Partridge, Barrie. So great was the crush for a time that it was impossible to find one's friends, but it was a very happy party, with members and wives of other Cabinets comparing old experiences with the new rulers. Miss Norah Whitney, the daughter of a former Premier, looking very charming in a brown frock and toque, being among them. As space is at a premium it will be impossible to duplicate lists and so the list of those noticed on the floor of the House all of whom came in to tea must be the list of guests at Mrs. Parliament's reception also.—Toronto Globe.

The Corn of the Ancients

Was Indian corn known to the ancient world? It is entertaining to find that a writer in an Agricultural paper thinks it was, and quotes William Cobett, who in 1828 wrote: "The cultivatton of Indian corn is doubtless as old as the world itself and I think there can be no doubt that in general those texts of Scipture in which the word "corn" is used always allude to this corn, and not to wheat or any other grain." Among the numerous texts quoted by Cobett are these: Leviticus ii., 14 "Thou shalt offer for the meat offering of thy first fruits green ears of corn dried by the fire;" Matthew xii., 5, "And his disciples were an hundred, and began to pluck ears of corn, and to eat."

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Reports from the United States that the International Paper Company is increasing the charges for newsprint from the first of April, from $90 a ton to $100 a ton will not apply to the Canadian mills, at least for three months says the Financial Post which is informed that the contracts that have been made by such mills as Laurentide, Abitibi, Spanish River, Price Bros., Brompton, Belgo-Canadian, etc., all cover the first six months of 1920 so that no change can be made in the portion of output necessary to fill these contracts, until July 1, and the surplus available for transient sales is almost negligible this year.

But come the first of July, prices are certain to shoot up, unless some entirely unexpected conditions should make an advance inadvisable. That the new price will be at least $100 a ton is taken for granted in mill circles. That it will be somewhat higher is considered likely. The International Paper Company, the largest in the United States, or for that matter in the world, in increasing the rate by $10 a ton in three months implies, it is thought that a further increase will go into effect in another three months when the Canadian contracts expire. This was an output for export of considerably over $600,000 tons a year, would mean at least $3000,000 more for the newsprint mills for the last half without taking exchange into consideration.

Canadian Papers Over 100

This certainly, if normal conditions continue, of an advance in the price on July 1 brings up an interesting point as to the price that will be charged Canadian newspapers. The price control, according to the present arrangement, ends on June 30, and with it the price of $80 per ton for Canadian publishers. It has been taken for granted that the price for domestic business would then be raised to the export price, which was believed likely to hold at $90. But with this at $100 the Canadian publishers are likely to pay at least $100 a ton. The expression "at least" is advised; an exporter of newsprint states that the Canadian newspapers may be called on to pay the actual amount the mills receive for paper shipped to the States, namely the $100 plus exchange. If the present rate continues, this would mean about $115 a ton or an increase of a straight $25 a ton over present price or $46 over those fixed prior to the last change, that is for 1919. This price would apply to about 14 or 15 per cent. of the Canadian output and in itself would mean something like $3,650,000 more for the publishers to pay and the mills receive on a years basis, or half that for the six months. The total gain of the mills for the six months thus would be in the neighborhood of $4,500,000 to $5,000,000.

An important point has been raised among investors in regard to the possibility of the Swedish newsprint becoming an important competition in the United States market with Canadian paper. This question was placed before George F. Steele, General Manager of the Canadian Export Paper Company, who was positive in a denial of any possibility of over the border.

"It is true," he said, "that there is some paper from Sweden being sold in the States to-day, but it is not at the regular contract prices, it is being sold at 9 cents a pound or $180. a ton, or just double the prices under contract prices and when the abnormal prices that can be secured on surplus stocks disappear, no more Swedish paper will meet us in the States.

"There was more came over before the war, only pulp, and I do not look for much of this even in the future, with the cost of production so greatly increased in Europe. So far from Sweden being a competitor with us on this continent, we actually had to turn down an order for 2,000 tons of Canadian newsprint for Sweden.

PETERBORO FARMERS PREPARE FOR ELECTION

The farmers in East and West Peterborough are making political hay in the light of the new sun which just now is shining so brightly in their firmament. Whenever the next general election is held for the Federal House, the members of the U. F. O. in this district will not be caught napping. In the East Riding it is taken for granted that the Farmers' candidate will be Col. T. F. Johnston, a lifelong Liberal, who was one of the first men to join up with the new party and who has been active in its interests ever since. Col. Johnston is not only a prominent farmer, but he has the added advantage of a war record, having led overseas the 93rd Battalion, one of the best military units that ever left Canada.

In the west riding Allan B. Mann is a favorite son, but there are other rising young men whose chances are considered good, and Mr. Mann is understood to have little inclination for a public career. Warden A. K. Nichols of Smith is being urged by his friends to enter the race.

Whether, in the event of an election, the Independent Labor party will put up a candidate of their own in this riding or support the choice of the farmers is so far a mystery.

Influenza No Respecter of Persons

Almonte Gazette: In common with other business institutions in Almonte the influenza epidemic has decimated the staff of the Gazette. For eight days or so only a remnant of the staff has been able to be at the office, with the result that neither the Gazette nor the job work that has come to the office to be done could possibly be produced as usual and the management asks for kind consideration until the epidemic has passed beyond our borders.

ABOUT THE SEED DRILL

What Is Considered to be the Most Efficient Type.

The Feeding Device Is the Heart of the Drill—Seed Should Be Dropped Directly Under the Axle of the Disc—Give the Bearings Careful Inspection.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

As the drill sows, so shall the farmer reap, is no fallacy. It is as true in its content as the maxim "As a man sows so shall he reap." Given the right kind of a grain drill, the seed is all planted at a uniform depth, evenly covered; the earth compacted just enough to retain the moisture around it. These conditions mean that the young plants will all come up at the same time, that the roots will be well protected, and that the grain will ripen uniformly. As the grain is planted, so will it grow and ripen. If some of the seed is planted too shallow, and some too deep, the seed that comes up first, ripens first. Thus it is that some of the grain is ready to harvest while other patches are still in the milk stage.

The feeding device is the heart of the grain drill. Upon its reliability depends the accuracy of sowing the seed. The drill scale is computed for the average sized seeds, and therefore cannot always be depended upon when the size of them varies from the normal. If the grain is oversized or undersized the required amount per acre may be sown by setting the feed lever at a point slightly greater or slightly less than shown on the indicator. There are, in common use, two different forms of feeding devices. The fluted-cylinder-force feed, and the double-run-force feed. The amount of seed sown by the fluted-cylinder-force feed may be regulated by a lever which changes the size of the outlet, but it does not always handle all classes of seed without breaking them, as can be done with the double-run-force feed, which necessarily requires for driving it a disc wheel, or a cog wheel with from nine to fifteen sets of cogs that make as many speeds or feeds.

In the most efficient type of grain drills the seed should be deposited as nearly directly under the axle of the disc as possible, as this is the only place where the seed can be dropped directly on to the bottom of the trench without hindrance. By this method the disc is not run deeper than the seed is deposited, thus the draft is reduced to a minimum. If the seed is deposited in the rear of the centre of the axle, the rotation of the disc tends to carry earth and seed up with it, causing the seed to be unevenly deposited. In operation, a properly angled disc opens a trench about two inches wide. The falling seed strikes the concave side of the shield and the convex side of the disc, and is thus scattered evenly over the entire width of the trench.

Grain seed drills are divided into four kinds, according to the type of furrow-opener — the open delivery single disc and the closed delivery single disc, the double disc, the shoe, and the hoe drills. The open delivery single disc furrow opener deposits the seed between the shield and the convex side of the disc. The space is open from the end of the boot between the disc and shield to the bottom or lower end of the shield. The shield prevents the falling seed from becoming mixed with the loose earth and surface trash and insures its free passage to the bottom of the trench made by the disc. It will also do excellent work in highly cultivated soil that is free from trash.

The closed delivery single disc furrow opener has a closed boot, similar to a hoe furrow opener, which comes down at the rear edge of the disc and deposits the seed about two inches back of the disc. It does not plant the seed at as even a depth as either the open delivery single disc of the double disc, but deposits it at least eight inches in rear of the disc hub, and wherever it meets with an obstruction, rock or hard frozen soil the disc rises up and carries the boot with it, broadcasting the seed on the surface.

There are many styles of double discs, but the one that plants the seed under or slightly back of the disc axle, or hub, is the one to use, for that point is the deepest part of the furrow. The furrow opener that shoots the grain forward of this centre is to be avoided, for the reason that the seed reaches the ground before the furrow is fully formed, and it is, therefore, mixed with the soil as the seed trench is being made, causing what is termed "wavy" sowing. The double disc type of opener tends to spread out the seed more than other kinds, so that each seed has a somewhat greater area from which to draw moisture.

The hoe furrow opener or shovel opener does not penetrate the ground readily and clogs easier than any of the other types. The shoe opener does no better work, and rather than clog will run over trash and thus plant the seed at varying depths.

In selecting a drill the bearings should be given careful inspection. They should be dust proof. The hard oiler must be considered superior to all others for this kind of work, as the oil can be forced into the bearing from the centre, and as it works out it carries all the dirt with it. It should have a well-braced seed box with steel hopper bottom to allow the seed to pass freely into the cups; strong frame and substantial wheels are important features. The distance between the furrow opener varies to some extent but six inches is the usual spacing. The seed tubes may be of rubber or of steel ribbon. The rubber tubes give good satisfaction, but are not durable if exposed to the weather. The steel ribbon tubes serve the purpose well, and if painted will last as long as the drill.—Jno. Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

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Queensboro

"Red Acre Farm," the play given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church last Wednesday evening was a great success. The hall was well filled, and the actors played their different parts very skillfully. Rev. J. Trumpour acted as chairman and Mrs. A. Beckwith and Mr. Geo. McKie rendered solos between acts. Miss Bateman gave a reading.

Considerable activity is being shown in the lumbering industry in this vicinity. A large number of logs are being hauled to the mill, and Messrs. F. and J. Trotter unloaded a car of logs from St. Ola at the station here last week, for building purposes.

Messrs. Chas. Martin and Ralph Franklin went to Kingston on Thursday for a farewell visit to Herbert Franklin, who is about to leave for India with the Canadian unit, who are going there for military work.

Rev. J. T. Robbins left for Kingston on Monday morning and will spend the week there.

Mrs. C. B. Hamm with her two small girls are visiting relatives in Ivanhoe this week.

Mr. H. Bradshaw, Detlor, spent a few days in Queensboro last week renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. John Gray spent several days of last week in Cooper.

The Womens Patriotic League have called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of winding up their work and business.

Crown appeared in large numbers last week and have been in evidence ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Howe spent a couple of days in Bannockburn last week.

Mr. T. H. Squire intends going to Brikson, Man. on a visit to his son who is manager of the Royal Bank, in that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Campbell are moving their effects to Madoc this week. Their neighbours and many friends regret their decision to leave Queensboro, where they have lived so long.

Mr. F. J. Thompson, Tweed, spent a night in town last week.

The campaign for the Forward Movement was very successful in Queensboro district. The Methodists, $900, The Anglicans $300, and the Presbyterians $100.

Mrs. John Morton, of Moira, returned home on Monday after spending a few days with her Uncle, Mr. C. B. Hamm.

Mr. Thos. McDonald, of Tweed, is visiting old friends in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Calvert, of Actinolite, spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs. John La Palm.

Mr. R. Fleming is unloading a car of corn at the station.

Peterboro, March 10— A great deal has been read of the news print situation in Winnipeg when the papers there have had to suspend for days altogether and at other times to run editions without carrying any advertising. At Montreal, where several papers have been compelled to suspend for almost a week awaiting newsprint shipments and at other points in the Dominion where newspapers have been badly handicapped for paper stock, in fact practically every news centre has had difficulties for some time back and are continuing to have them. The Peterboro Examiner has a car a month overdue and on Friday last this weeks' issues of the paper were very uncertain and for the next two weeks we will probably have to depend to a considerable extent on the generosity of brother newspaper men, as we have done in the past on occasions, in order that no issues will be missed.

In turn we have lent paper so far in Western Ontario as Niagara Falls, when we had a surplus and it has been found that all newspapers help the other fellow out some times to their own inconvenience.

Madoc Gold Excitement of 1866-67

Written by C. F. Aylesworth, O. L. S.

(Continued from last week)

From this opening (now known as the Phoenix mine, 1870) I extracted about three pints (by measure) of the ferruginous carbonaceous earth, and the following were the results of some very crude experiments tried on the spot. Taking a pint of the earth, just as it came from the opening it was reduced by washing to about one-half its bulk and when dry the residue was pulverized. Spreading the latter in a shallow tray the lighter substances were removed by continued shaking and gentle blowing, and there remained a dark gold dust, in which were a few angular fragments weighing from one to three and a half grains each. The whole of this dust weighed fifteen pennyweights; but there can be little doubt that by the rough method used a considerable amount must have been lost. In a second experiment, two and a half pints gathered by me, by a rude washing and amalgamation twenty-six pennyweights of pure gold. Rough as these experiments were, they afforded sufficient proof of the unusual richness of the deposit. At this time no trace of the metal was observed in the enclosing rock, but shortly afterwards some very beautiful and rich specimens were shown me in which the gold was enclosed in the dolomite and calcspar.

Shortly after the examination just alluded to in consequence of disputes connected with the mine, the shaft was closed up and no further examination was permitted. On the arrival of Mr. Michel on behalf of the Geological Survey, some weeks later, he with difficulty obtained a hurried view of the opening, and the results of his observations subsequently appeared in a report addressed to you on the 29th January, 1867.

The seat of the gold in the Richardson mine does not appear to be a true vein, but simply a series of crevices or openings in a gold-bearing bed formed of chloritic and epidotic gneiss holding patches of dolomite and calcspar, the openings being nothing more than such as are found in the dolomite and calcschists of this region as almost to entitle them to the appelation of cavernous. Thinking therefore possible that the gold of the Richardson mine might be confined to a special horizon I proceeded to trace out the rocks at the junction at which it occured on the Richardson property and it may now be stated that some recent and reliable discoveries made during the season of 1868 seem to make this conjecture probable."

The rocks of the Richardson lot are exactly similar to those which have been described as running through the farm of O'Hara and Mackenzie in the fifth range of Madoc, which are however, on the opposite side of the anticlinal, and the seat of the gold seems to be at the junction of the mica slates and the dolomites of the section there described. This position would be at no great distance above the ferruginous band, and the course of that band, as already given, may thus become a guide not only in the search for iron, but for that of gold also."

Now follows a general history of this Canadian romance only equalled by the tremendous excitment which was caused when news came from California that gold had been found in that far-off region. Madoc was full of miners, speculators, blacklegs, ne'er-do-wells, Bold operators vigorously "salted" various sections of the country, and for a bribe assayers of questionable honesty published the results of their bogus assays. The whole populace were up in arms the excitement grew to vast proportions, and the people everywhere flocked to the mines and the quartz rocks. The cry was for gold and Hastings County fame was abroad as the new Eldorado. It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of dollars were blown away in speculation and in machinery to work the mines.

Shortly after the discovery of this famous Richardson mine the property became a case for the lawyers caused by Carr's option being taken up by Lombard and Harden and the jockeyed Belleville Company of Citizens. A chancery suit in due course followed and the mine became a sealed book for a time. This was the result of a judge's injunction and for nearly a year after the mine was closed. In 1867, however, a change took place. The great gold mining suit was settled and the property was divided among the litigants, and a company of ambitious proclivities was instantly formed. The nominal capital was $300,000.00 based upon one third of the property, and a second company was also instituted, based upon another third of the property also with a nominal capital of $600,000.00, the proprietors grossly ignorant of even the first principles of mining began their operations on an extensive scale. A handsome stone structure was erected at an astounding cost (the dismantled stone walls of which are still standing containing some machinery.)

The newest and most expensive machinery which could be obtained was put in and the parties calmly awaited the result. But alas for human hopes, alas for the credulity of mankind. After all this expense of time and money, it was found that a mistake had been made. The rock in which the gold was embedded was of a variety that baffled the efforts of all the mechanical appliances which had been set up by the too confident directors.

In the winter of 1868, the returns were about fifteen dollars to the ton and this was found to be a very small return for the enormous outlay which had been made. The mine was closed, the operations ceased, and the whole amalgamating machinery was overhauled, new appliances were put in and work began again. But in a short time to their dismay, the managers discovered that the new machinery was no better than the old, and the new returns hardly equalled those under the former regime. Then trouble began in earnest. The directors felt unable to meet the further demands on their capital, much of their means had been swallowed up in these improvements and it was deemed necessary to call on the stockholders and appeal to them for aid. The shareholders were at first indignant, then bewildered, and finally savagely angry. They refused to advance more money and the mill was closed.

This was practically the finis to one of the early Canadian romances which indicates the human lust for the golden luere.

Notwithstanding that failure, however, since that excitment subsided, many believed that there were other pockets and gold carrying veins in that vicinity. That the main shaft should have gone down further, and at different intervals down through time since then different parties have tested their theories, but all without results thus far. It is only two years ago since one of the old Belleville Company accompanied by two eminent Cobalt mining engineers came and re-tested one of the pits on this property. There is a lingering, abiding faith yet, that there will be something doing on this property some time. However, notwithstanding all these failures there has been numerous spectacular mining successes in the Madoc district. I think I am very conservative when I state that nowhere on the American Continent has an indulgent nature bestowed such a diversity of valuable minerals although perhaps, and only perhaps, each in small quantities; as a descriptive inventory of them would certainly be a surprise to those who are not acquainted with that district.

The Klondyke is a great producer of gold but it cannot put anything over Madoc in producing alluring samples of free gold.

We have two talc mines and accompanying mills for manufacturing it into the finished article, which turns out probably seventy-five tons a day.

We have half a dozen fluorspar mines that have contributed materially to the manufacture of munitions during the great war and also extensive pyrite mines that have also greatly assisted our war endeavours.

Presentation and Address

Madoc, March 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wareham Harris, Mr. Thomas Harris and Misses Ruth and Edith Harris:—

Being aware of your intention to change your residence, we, your friends and neighbors have seized this opportunity to show that spirit of good fellowship we have always held for you as most worthy and creditable citizens, successful and enterprising farmers and of Mr. Thos. Harris as the wonderful genius of our community and all of you with that conception of higher ideals in both public and social life which goes to the upbuilding of any people no matter where they dwell.

We are pleased to learn that it is not your intention to leave us, but only to readjust your conditions so that the heavy burdens of farm life may fall with a lighter hand and we sincerely hope that your change will result in all you expect of it.

As a token of our remembrance we ask you to accept, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and family, this Library Table and Mr. Thomas Harris this pipe, which we offer, trusting it will prove a real pipe of peace and enjoyment.

May the sunshines of happiness never cease to shine in your new home and may you all live and prosper well.

Signed on behalf of your community.

John Smith
Adam Forestell
Arthur Pitts
Jas. Laskey

Could not the spanish onion be enlisted on the side of those engaged in the fight against Spanish influenza? We anon set a thief to catch a thief, and why not put something Spanish on the track of something else from Spain? The onion from there is all right; the influenza from there is all wrong. Many citizens this winterattacked by flu have found it followed by a cough characterized by much persistance especially during what should be "the silent watches of the night." They arecoughing and coughing as if candidates fora coffin. One of these unfortunates after trying everything from patent medicines to a liquid article supposed to be made in Scotland, received a letter from a relative at a point far distant giving two remedies. One was a physician's prescription, originating in Montreal another was a mother's remedy. The former called for a compound of several drugs; the latter consisted of directions for the use of the Spanish onion. The prescription was set aside, for the present at least, and the onion tried. The effect was magical. Directions were to slice the onion, salt it, and keep it under cover, and, with coughing starting, eat a slice of the onion. Such treament is not good for the breath, but as it is anight, medicine that drawback matters little. When an onion will do for such a shift we have to score again for the pungent universal vegetable, as in the taming of the shrew, when if the boy have not a woman's gift to rain a shower of commanded tears he is advised to try an onion.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

NEARLY UPSET CONFERENCE

Phosphoric Isle of Nauru in Pacific Is Worth Millions.

In an article contributed to the London Daily Mail, Thomas L. McMahon, F.R.C.S., gives what may be assumed to be an authentic account of what he calls "the little spot of earth that nearly upset the Peace Conference," a tiny island in the loneliest part of the Central Pacific.

This island, called Nauru, is, the writer adds, worth many millions of tons of phosphate-rock.

"A mere pinch of this magic tropical product put into the most impoverished soil has an amazing effect upon plant life. In Australia, where some 200,000 tons is used annually, it doubled the wheat crop.

"In Japan farming cannot now do without the aid of this fertilizer; Japanese farmers are keen buyers of the product. Indeed, every nation that farms extensively is placing orders for phosphate-rock.

"Nauru is only 12 miles in circumference, 5,000 acres in extent. It is 33 miles from the south of the Equator, 2,300 miles from New Zealand, 2,000 miles from Australia, 3,000 from Japan, and 4,700 miles from America. It is the Treasure Island Australia claims, New Zealand wants, and Japan demanded as part of the Marshalls, but to which Britain has established the most right.

"Before the war Nauru was German territory and attached to the German group of islands, the Marshalls. Under German administration the natives were cruelly neglected and their number dwindled to a mere 2,000. To-day under energetic and humane British administration the natives are one of the healthiest and most progressive races in the whole South Pacific. They have been weaned from their idle ways and encouraged to improve their villages, make and mend roads, and give up the insanitary practice of burying their dead in their houses or at the front or back doors.

Hundreds of natives now work in the phosphate fields, are paid very high wages, and have the most comfortable living conditions.

"The native cocoanut plantations, neglected in the German time, are now cleared, improved, and profitable. The natives are renowned for their pleasant manners—one reason why the original name of the island was 'pleasant'."

What Hair Indicates.

According to folklore contributed from many parts of the globe, a heavy head of hair indicates little, if any, virtues, says Tit-Bits. The Turks claim that women with short intellect have long hair. The Albanians say with more finality, "Long hair, little brains." Other contributors declare that much hair indicates ungovernable temper and inclination to melancholy. "If a girl has a great deal of hair," according to another source, "she will marry poverty, while the girl with little hair will marry rich."

Next in bad grace with the folklore authorities is the enviable curly hair. "It's the sign of a scold," says one. "If the hair falls in little curls at the back of the neck it means an early widowhood."

Quaint and amusing are some of the other character delineations which the hair prophets have set down. Kinky hair is a sign of a variable and hasty disposition, they say; while smooth, plain hair denotes that the owner is peace-loving and courteous.

A long and peaceful life is promised the owner of hair that grows low on the forehead and retreats up the head above the temples.

Coarse hair indicates humble birth and a coarse nature. Black, short and curly hair indicates uncertain temper, a tendency to alcohol, and an amorous nature.

The darker the hair the more powerful the physical organization. Chestnut or dark brown hair denotes fairness in dealings, generosity, absence of deceit, but unhappiness in domestic life. Thick, straight and glossy brown hair indicates a robust constitution, energy and eagerness in the pursuit of life; thick, coarse and wiry brown hair, great determination of character; curly brown hair, a weak character, but natural ingenuity and ability; whilst dark brown long and smooth hair indicates faithfulness in love, many children, good health, and much happiness.

Rose Leaf Spoiled Rest.

The present meaning of the word sybarite is a person devoted to luxury and pleasure. It is derived from the ancient city of Sybaris, situated in southern Italy, near to the shores of the Gulf of Taranto. It was founded by the Greeks 720 B.C., and became very powerful. In the days of its opulence it was ruler over four nations with their twenty-five towns, and could raise an army of 300,000 men, and equip them well for the field. The walls surrounding the city were said to extend six miles, and the suburbs covered an area of seven miles.

It was the old story, however, for as the city grew in wealth its people degenerated and became noted for effeminacy and self-indulgence, and it is told of them that no trade that made a noise was allowed within the city limits. Seneca tells the story that one of the Sybarites complained that he had not rested comfortably during the whole night, and upon being asked why, he stated that he had found a rose leaf doubled up under his pillow, which had hurt him painfully. Thus it is easy to see why the word sybarite has been bestowed upon one who lives for pleasure and self-gratification.

Can't Be Helped.

"Do you think a lady should speak to people to whom she has never been introduced?"

"How is she going to help herself," inquired Miss Cayenne, "if the telephone operator insists on giving her the wrong number?"

"Are you interested in art?" "Art

FACTS ABOUT SNAKES

DEADLY POISON OF COBRA AND RATTLER.

Authorities Say That Snakes Cannot Fascinate Their Victims as Many People Believe—There Are Other Myths Regarding Reptiles Which Have No Basis in Fact, Declare Naturalists.

It appears that snakes change their skins several times a year before reaching the adult state. The main reason why snakes cast their skins is to provide for increased growth. The skin of a snake does not grow with the growth of the body, as is the case with warm-blooded creatures. So when it begins to get too tight it is discarded.

The hissing of a snake is caused by the long sac-like lung being inflated with air, which is forcibly expelled through the glottis and nostrils. The puff adder makes the loudest and most prolonged hiss of any snake. When alarmed snakes hiss with the object of frightening off their enemies. If snakes were not able to make their presence known they would be frequently trodden upon and injured by the various creatures of veldt, forest and mountain.

An animal will often manifest the wildest alarm at the sight of a snake, or on hearing one hiss, although it has never before come in contact with one of these reptiles. This power of transmitting experiences is a wonderful provision of nature, for if every living creature had to learn entirely by its personal experience to avoid its enemies and ascertain what kinds of food were wholesome or the reverse a great number of species would rapidly become extinct.

Statements with reference to the length of reptiles, especially the African python, are conflicting. One expert, who has examined many, states that the longest was twenty feet. The average length he puts down as about sixteen feet, the circumference at the thickest part being about eighteen inches. Pythons are very fond of water, and often lie along the branches of trees with their eyes fixed upon the ground below.

If something good to eat comes along the snake simply drops on it, the end of the tail gripping tight to the branch. Pythons are not venomous, and the tales about their swallowing people have never been thoroughly authenticated. Pythons will show fight when wounded or cornered; at these times it is distinctly dangerous for a man if alone to tackle them.

Those who have had much experience with snakes, and have had it their business to observe carefully their habits and ways, both in their natural condition in the wild state and in captivity, state that in no instance have they known a snake to fascinate an animal in the manner in which it is alleged to do. One authority speaks of two species many a time in trees surrounded by a crowd of fluttering, chattering, excited birds. But the birds were not, he says, fascinated by the snake; they were endeavoring to intimidate it in order to frighten it from their haunts.

The snake's legs have been a source of myths and mysterious tales since ancient times. There is an old story, which some persons still believe, that if one throws a snake into a fire it will show its legs! This story is, of course, a pure myth, for the very good reason that snakes possess no legs. Strictly speaking, they walk on their ribs.

These ribs are jointed at the backbone and extend down over each side of the snake's body. The ends are connected with plates on the under side of the snake. These plates have projecting edges, which take hold of the surface or objects beneath the reptile. When the snake moves his ribs, therefore, he can move forward just as readily and as swiftly as though he had one thousand legs.

Perhaps you have tried the experiment of putting a snake on a smooth plate of glass and watching its vain attempts to run. The reason the snake cannot move in this case is because the projecting edges of these plates can find nothing to take hold of on the smooth surface of the glass.

It is said that about half a drop of Indian cobra venom is sufficient to kill a man. That means that a full-sized cobra would be able to eject enough venom at a single full and complete bite to kill about twenty persons. The Indian cobra yields as many as twenty drops, and there is on record one specimen that gave as many as twenty-eight drops.

The deadly power of snake poison has been shown in some curious ways. Of these perhaps none is more extraordinary than that of the Chinaman who while gathering grapes in the vineyard of a Californian was bitten by a rattler.

The unfortunate man was immediately given the usual remedies, and as an additional measure his injured arm was placed in a bath filled with strong native brandy, the expectation being that the spirit would aid in dissolving the poison from the wound. Nevertheless, in a short time the man died.

His employer, who had held the man's arm in the brandy had a tiny scratch upon his skin, yet he was poisoned, and for a long time was dreadfully ill. He finally recovered, but only after much suffering. Only a tiny part of the poison could have become dissolved by the four gallons of brandy, yet it was apparently enough to inoculate the owner to a dangerous extent.

One authority on snakes has declared that the venom of the rattler will affect even vegetables. Having inoculated various varieties with a point of a lancet, he found them the next day withered and dead, looking as if they had been struck by lightning.

VISITED THE SOUTH SEAS

VANCOUVER MAN GATHERED MANY VALUABLE RELICS.

Frank Burnett Spent Twenty-five Years of His Life Making One of the Most Valuable Collections in America—He Had His Own Ship and Risked His Life Freely in the Pursuit of His Hobby.

For twenty-five years, from his forty-second year until his sixty-seventh, Frank Burnett devoted much time to acquiring the greatest individual collection of things from the South Sea Islands that were most representative of the Polynesian and Papuan people who live on that wondrous stretch of islands scattered along 5,000 miles of way in the South Pacific Ocean. During these twenty-five years he roamed far in search of the treasures which made his collection perhaps the finest on the American continent and the greatest ever collected by one man entirely by personal endeavor in the world pertaining to this particular subject.

Though to-day 67 years of age, and having his home in the Canadian seaport city of Vancouver, he still spends about half of his time in the islands. But though he will probably continue to collect rare things until he dies, he has bequeathed this whole magnificent collection to the new University of British Columbia, now under construction on the outskirts of the city of Vancouver.

When completed the university will be one of the finest halls of learning on the Pacific coast. Standing in the centre of an enormous campus in the suburb of West Point Gray, its windows look out over the Gulf of Georgia. And to one of the great rooms in this university in the future will be brought all these varied rare things representative of the varied life of those far flung islands.

To search them out he traveled more than a hundred thousand miles by steamer, small sailing coasting vessel, canoe and on foot. He penetrated into the very heart of the cannibal country, the dangerous Solomons, taking his life in his hands many times to obtain some particularly unique object difficult of acquiring, such as cannibal forks, plates and human meat hooks. These were utensils dedicated to the handling of human flesh alone, for with the cannibals the eating of their kind is accompanied by much ceremonial.

Even twenty-five years ago these utensils were rare and difficult of obtaining. To his great museum, which fills a room as large as the auditorium of a castle, he brought hundreds of spears widely varied in shape and design. There are some barbed with human bones, some edged with sharks' teeth.

Clubs that date back centuries have taken scores of lives are covered with the spears that line the walls of the long room. They are of every shape and pattern peculiar to the Polynesian and Papuan people who inhabit that vast stretch of the Southern Pacific on several thousand islands.

To travel over even a portion of this territory is a labor of years, though there are some places, of course, Frank Burnett has not seen. His journeyings among these islands have been most thorough and the selection of the objects representative of the various islands has been most careful and complete.

In his museum are human heads taken from bodies that served as cannibal banquets. The heads are both stripped clean and smoked, the latter ornamented in weird designs. There are cabinets filled with countless ornaments, shell money, feather money from Santa Cruz island, the last past out of existence, for the natives made the money out of hair that has become extinct, and the people themselves have changed. There is money from the Solomons made in the form of rings six inches across, a hundred dollars value of which is more than a man could carry.

Rare tapa clothes hang upon the walls and are piled in cases; specimens of difficult weave and marvelously pliable, their texture speaking of the long labor they required.

Frank Burnett himself is quite as interesting as the collection he has made. Born at Peterhead, Scotland, Burnett went to sea at fourteen and experienced much adventure until he was twenty, when he emigrated to Canada. After ten years of varied life he became a stock broker, but gave this up to pioneer the Canadian West, a kind of life to his heart. For fifteen years he lived in Manitoba, seeing it grow from a wilderness to a prosperous and fertile country. Always pushing new frontiers, he went to British Columbia and became a dealer in lands.

In 1895 he went to the South Seas for the first time on a short visit, but when he began his collection, about 1901, to better cover the far reaches of the region, he purchased and outfitted his own ship, the Laurel, a 30-ton ship, and visited the most remote islands in various groups. For fifteen months he voyaged, seeing places seldom by white men visited. On this trip he made a great collection of particularly rare and valuable objects representative of the life of the islands.

Since 1901, he has traveled to the South Seas, his trips becoming more frequent and more protracted until of late years half his time has been spent in roaming and combing the islands for new things of interest.

National Jewish Homeland.

Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaiz, has pledged co-operation with the Zionists in establishing a national Jewish homeland in Palestine.

LOOK AT THE LABEL

This shows to what date your paper is paid. Subscribers who wish to secure the $1.50 rate must pay for their paper in advance.

North Hastings Review.

$1.50 a Year — "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" — $2 to the United States

Established April 6, 1877—No. 13 — Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, March 25, 1920 — Postage Prepaid

Ready
For the Millinery Section

Smart little Hats that can be worn right now, Special at $5, $6 and $7.

An interesting assortment of new spring Hats, quite a number of them too, mostly dark straws in smart small or becoming large shapes with bright touches of flowers, ribbons, cherries, feathers, etc.

New Coats — New Suits
New Chintz — New Scrims
New Skirts — New Blouses

For Mothers to Look Over

A special showing of new spring Bloomer Suits for boys of all ages, in several patterns to choose from.

Now's the Time and Here's the Store
Where you will find what you might expect to see in a city store.

CROSS & Co OF MADOC.

The Store of Quality

Preparations for June

Preparations for the June wedding—or for the wedding at any time, for that matter—cannot begin at a better time than now. Your attention is called to the necessities such an occasion demands, whether for presentation or for personal use. Our line of

Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Carving Sets, etc.

will suggest an unrivalled selection. While in MADOC we cordially invite you to call

Opposite Caverly's Confectionery Store.

The Phonola Record at 90c. is a combination sure to please and make your desired assortment of records complete.

Nalon & Thompson
Phone 117 JEWELERS
SCIENTIFIC REPAIRING
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Clocks called for and delivered. All work guaranteed.

BANK BY MAIL

Regular saving will soon show a handsome balance in the depositor's account. It may be difficult for you to come to the bank always when you want to deposit. Send in deposits by mail—they will be as carefully handled as though you handed them over the counter. 77A

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $15,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - $15,000,000

MADOC BRANCH, A. E. Stringer, Manager.

A DAY IN A MINING TOWN

(The following is a clipping which appeared in the South Shore Gleaner Montreal, of a recent date which may be of interest to residents of Madoc.)

When one reads a novel or sees a moving picture which has for its scene a mining town, it often gives a wrong impression of what it is really like. It is not always a primitively built hamlet apart from civilization but a thriving town with beautiful streets and buildings. During the past week end, a Gleaner representative had the pleasure of visiting the town of Madoc, Ont., which is 27 miles north of Belleville The population is only about 1500 people but any stranger on viewing it would say that it had double the population. Madoc is one of the most important mining centres in America. It was there the first gold mine in America was found Copper and lead were also mined for a time, but have been closed down, owing largely to poor management. The minerals that are mined today within a radius of 6 miles of Madoc, are, pyrite, fluorspar sulphor ore and lastly but not least there are the talc mines. Three talc mines are situated in this vicinity, of which the Henderson mine is the largest.

In a Talc Mine

On arriving at the mine we were obliged to put on a suit of overalls, etc., with a broad brimmed hat on which was burning a little gas lamp On our feet rubbers were all that was necessary. On arriving at the shaft we jumped into the bucket and descended to the 4th level, 200 feet below the earth's surface. Getting out of the bucket which was of course not clean, but we did not care about that, we started around the mine, but met the miners coming towards the shaft as a blast was about to be discharged. In the course of a few seconds we could hear the blasts go off and a slight tremble under foot. After the gas fumes cleared away we followed the men to see the result of the blast On going a short distance, gas fumes became stronger and it was hard to see, but our eyes soon became accustomed to the dim light and the fumes passed off. On arriving at the part of the mine where the blasts were set, we saw the talc ready to be transported to the mill where it is ground into powder. From the mill the powder is sent to Colgate's or some other such firm to be perfumed and boxed, ready for sale. Much of the talcum powder is used in the manufacture of the better qualities of paper. From the talc mines at Madoc, 90 per cent. of the powder used is taken The talc being mined at present, is 100 per cent pure. Not having the time we were unable to see the other mines but they are all very similar.

The community has other industries and in the vicinity are found marble and slate quarries, a brick yard, a first class farming district and a large lumbering business, Naturally, with such resources the town is quite wealthy and has fine broad streets with five foot paved walks. The streets are exceptionally well illuminated by electric lights supplied by the Hydro Electric Co. In the town are 4 churches, a fine large armory, a public and High School, reading room and library, and large moving picture theatre. The general business places are in keeping with the rest of the town. A short distance from the town is Moira Lake, where all the sports spend the summer holidays in boating, fishing, etc. Altogether the life and comforts of the miners differed from our expectations.

Scotch Settlement

Miss Mabel Williamson was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John McGuire, recently.

Mrs. Herb Kellar visited her mother, Mrs. L. Ash, one day last week.

We are glad to report Miss Sadie Wickens is better again.

Mrs. James McGuire is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wellesley Holland, who has a little girl. (congratulations)

Miss Hazel McGuire was an evening caller at Mr. John McGuire's on Wednesday last.

We are glad to have some more snow for sugar weather.

Misses Myrtle and Laura Ashe were the guests of Miss Hazel McGuire on on Thursday evening.

Our school has opened again after being closed for some time.

Dummer township council has passed a by-law commuting statute labor at the rate of $1.50 per day, and the amount so commuted to be expended by their newly appointed overseer, Franklin Jory, in compliance with the Ontario Highways Act Asphodel council will hold a special meeting to consider the same project and if Reeve Griffith has the courage of his convictions a like meeting will be held by the council of Belmont, and the matter of taking advantage of the offer of the Legislature to pay 40 per cent. of an overseer's salary and 20 per cent. of the money expended on the township roads under such overseer's direction will be fully discussed.—Havelock Standard.

WHAT THE CITIZENS OF MADOC HAVE DONE FOR THE YOUNG MEN OF MADOC

1. They say unto him "Thou shalt not become intoxicated and be so found in public places. If so found thou shalt be condemned to pay into our Treasury a sum of money to be devoted to our use."

Cost to citizens—O.

2. "Thou shalt not play pool in public places."

Cost to citizens—O.

3. They have not made any provision for the physical development of the youth of this place. Not one foot of ground either by rental or purchase on which to play the national games of his country. Not even one 2x4 building into which he may retire to change his civilian suit for his playing costume.

Cost to citizens—$$

In these golden scales of destructive immorality whose symbol is O and constructive morality whose symbol is $$ may our citizens be truly weighed.

The boys are inviting everyone to meet in the Town Hall Monday, March 29th at 8 o'clock to consider the advisability of organizing some form of sport for the coming season. Good, clean pure amateur sport is one of the best and highest moral exercises in which the activities of youth can engage. It will be more productive of good results than the results obtained by the money donated to the "forward movement." Citizens, come to the hall at 8 o'clock Monday and inaugurate something that will wipe off this stain of neglect of provision for the leisure time of your sons and neighbors' sons.

Queensboro

The Women's Patriotic League passed a resolution at their meeting on Tuesday afternoon to place a memorial in each of the five public schools in this vicinity for former pupils, who took part in the Great War.

On Tuesday evening a number of friends met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Squire to bid them farewell on the eve of their departure for Madoc, where they expect to reside. A very pleasant social evening was spent at the close of which an address was read by Rev. J. Trumpour and presentations were made, to Mr. Squire a ring; to Mrs. Squire a handsome cut glass dish; to Mr. Tucker a pipe and to Misses Vera and Mary brooches. Mr. Squire made a very suitable and touching reply in thanking those who had come to do them honor.

Mr. Squire is moving his effects to Madoc this week.

Mrs. Alex Glover was called to Sidney last Tuesday by the serious illness of her grandson.

Mrs. James Hunter, Bannockburn, is spending the week at Mr. James Moore's.

Miss Alice Howe is visiting Mrs. A. Box in Calabogie.

Mrs. McCaw is spending a few days with Mrs. W. H. Kells at Harts.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Leslie left with all their effects last week for their farm at Holloway.

Mrs. J. Kehoe, of Mirror, Alta., who is visiting friends in the East, spent last week with Mrs. S. Cox.

Miss Annie Akie, of Sulphide, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. Palmer.

Miss Jennie Kincaid, of Belleville, is home on a visit.

Mr. Nelson La Palm went to Kingston for a few days.

We are headquarters for

Dry Cells
—AND—
Hot Shot Batteries
—AND—
Everything Electrical

for your Auto or Engine.

Consult the Electrical Expert

John Burkitt
Electrician
Kincaid's Store
Madoc
Phone 61.

Special Showing of Northway Garments
during our Millinery Opening Wednesday and Thursday, March 24 and 25.

B. O'HARA

Provide for Emergencies

With funds in the Bank you are able to provide for any unforeseen circumstance that may arise — accident, sickness, etc.

Why not look ahead a little and commence a savings account to-day? Money in the Bank is your best friend at a time when you need it most. 74g

THE DOMINION BANK

MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

Building Material

All kinds kept on hand or can be manufactured. Place your order before there is any further advance in prices.

The Houston Co. Ltd.
TWEED, ONT.

Madoc Sash & Door Factory

We have on hand a quantity of

B. C. Red Cedar Shingles, No. 1 Spruce Lath, Fir Flooring, Fir Siding, Fir Ship Lap and No. 1 Yellow Pine Finish.

JOHN ROBERTSON

We have secured the

Agency for the Chevrolet Car

the most popular Car on the market to-day.

We have on hand a supply of

Tires and a Full Line of Accessories

We are prepared to do

All Kinds of Car Repairs.

We solicit a fair share of your patronage.

Wellman & Kelly

Phone 97. Opposite the Post Office, Madoc

Service

The business man, lawyer, poet, priest or Printer who earnestly tries to serve his neighbors will earn both money and real happiness; but the man who works for money alone gets that and nothing more.

The printers in the Review office work for both money and happiness—the quality of printing that brings happiness to our customers and just a little money to ourselves.

FIRE

YOUR HOME, YOUR STORE

might easily have a total or partial loss—sound business methods demand that you be prepared for such a calamity, the good old

Phoenix Insurance Co.

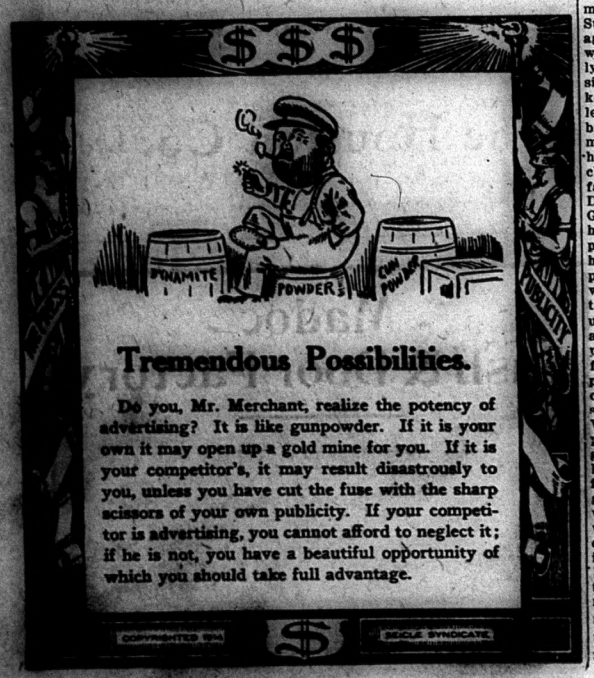
of Hartford, Conn.

is time tried and fire tested. Since organization it has paid losses of $81,617,128.80

Assets - $15,345,365
Surplus - $ 9,056,106.

Policies cost $2.00 and upwards. Consult me.

A. H. WATSON, Madoc - - - Local Agent.



Tremendous Possibilities.

Do you, Mr. Merchant, realize the potency of advertising? It is like gunpowder. If it is your own it may open up a gold mine for you. If it is your competitor's, it may result disastrously to you, unless you have cut the fuse with the sharp scissors of your own publicity. If your competitor is advertising, you cannot afford to neglect it; if he is not, you have a beautiful opportunity of which you should take full advantage.

Bach and Handel were the greatest musicians of the day. In some respects they were similar to each other and in others very much different. They were born in the same year and in the same country. Bach married twice having 20 children born to him. Handel never married. Bach was born to a family which was said to be the most musical known in history. Handel was born to family that was not musical atall. Bach remained in Germany and was devoted to home life. Handel travelled much and finally made England his home. Both Bach and Handel in later life became blind.

Bach

J. S. Bach was a great representative of a wonderful family of musicians. He not only had a long line of musical ancestors himself, but he is also said to have been the direct ancestor of about 60 well-known organists and composers of Germany In the town where the Bach's lived they were known as the town musicians. They held their family meetings exchanging musical knowledge and gave musical performances.

Johan Sebastian Bach was born at Eisenach March 21, 1685. He became a pupil of his brother, but he soon absorbed all of the teacher's knowledge and still longed for more. Christoph, the older brother, has been accused of jealousy and kept from J. S. the fine collection of manuscript organ music which he owned and which Sebastian longed most ardently to study. So great was the boy's eagerness to possess the music that he got hold of it by stealth at night and copied it all by midnight, only to have it destroyed by his stern elder brother when discovered. This copying took 6 months and the strain on his eyes caused, it is said to have resulted in the blindness which came upon him later in life. In 1703 Bach was appointed Violinist in the Court Orchestra of Prince Johan Ernst of Weiner. He was appointed organist of the new church at Arnstadt. In 1706 he applied for and attained the position of organist at the church of St. Blasias at the salary of $35 a year together with certain quantities of corn, wood and fish, to be delivered without charge at his door. Upon this salary he was able to marry.

While at Weimar as Court organist to the Grand Duke, Bach became not only the finest organist of his time, but the greatest composer for the organ the world has ever known In 1717 Bach accepted the position offered by Prince Leopold of Anhalt, as conductor and director of his chamber music. While at Carlstad on one of his trips with Prince Leopold, Bach's wife died very suddenly no news could be gotten to him and on his return he found her buried. Bach was left with a family of 4 children but about 18 months after married Anna Wulkin, a young woman of 21, a soprano singer. In 1747 after repeated invitations, Bach visited King Frederich the Great, at Potsdam. He was received by the king with the greatest courtesy, was taken through the palace where he played on Frederich's collection of pianos, about 15 in number. Bach was also invited to play on all the principal organs of the city and shown all the sights. About one year before his death Bach's eyesight began to fail, and after two operations became totally blind. He died on July 25, 1750, at the age of 65. Bach was an able performer on stringed instruments and wrotemuch orchestral music, and as one writer says of him "That without Sebastian Bach and his matchless studies for the piano, organ, and orchestra, we could not have had the varied musical development on sonata and symphony from the great masters that followed." No one man has left so deep a mark on the history of music nor has exerted so strong and far-reaching an influence upon the subsequent development of the art as he. Sebastian Bach is the great source and fountain head from whom well nigh all that is best and most enduring on modern music has been derived. Bach's works include oratorio and instrumental work for all solo instruments also many cantatas and chorales, etc.

Handel

One of the world's most gifted musicians, born at Halle, lower Saxony, of a family that possessed no musical talent. His father was a Surgeon-barber and was 62 years of age when his son was born. George was to be trained in law, consequently the father discouraged the early signs of an aptitude for music, even keeping him from school for fear of learning the musical scale, and forbidding the visit to the homes where music might be yet during this time he was practising upon the harpsichord in secret. A little later the father had an occasion to visit the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels; little George begged of his father to take him along. The Duke was a great patron of music and little George having been playfully placed at the piano astonished the Duke at his wonderful talent. The Duke expostulated with the elder Handel and urged to encourage such extraordinary genius. George was therefore placed under the organist Zachare for instruction. George made fine progress studying singing, organ, clavier, violin and all the other instruments used in orchestral playing When eleven years of age he composed several numbers that showed great skill and feeling. He continued his studies, using the organ as his favorite instrument, for he was also great on improvising. In 1696 he went to Berlin. He entered the University to study law, thus carrying out his father's wish, but his natural inclination conquered. for music was his passion. He visited Italy and travelled much. He returned to Germany in 1710, was appointed chapel master and accepted it on condition that he be granted leave of absence for one year to visit England.In London longed to get back to England where the opportunities and the musical people were plentiful. In 1712 he again obtained leave of absence on condition that he return in a reasonable time, but only as a visitor did he ever return to his native land again. Handel was appointed Musical Director of the Royal Academy of Music, London. During this period Bononcini was brought over from Germany to oppose Handel. These circumstances ultimately led to the dissolution of society.

In 1738, broken financially and ailing in health, a stroke of paralysis lamed one of his hands, but in a few months was restored to partial good health. He now set to writing Oratorio of which "The Messiah" is credited as his masterpiece. In 1753 Handel was attacked with blindness and an operation was unsuccessful His last effort was to assist at a performance of the Messiah on April 6th. 1759. He was then seized with a deadly faintness and never again left his bed, he died April 14. Handel was buried in Westminster Abbey before a vast concourse of people of all ranks. Handel was tall and robust but his movements were some what clumsy, his features were animated and dignified. He was very outspoken and occasionally his temper got the best of him. He was naturally a wit yet he was sincerely devout, and had a high sense of honor, and his fidelity to his mother was beautiful. He was generous to all institutions, always ready to offer help. His life may be divided into three parts, from 1685 to 1720 was preparatory,from that year until 1737 he was devoted to opera,and from then until his death he was occupied with his real life work, his Oratorio. Handel composed the great "Messiah" in 21 days and it is recognized as the greatest work in Oratorio. Handel said of the HallelujahChorus "I did think I did see all heaven before me and the great God himself." for the tears fell upon the paper as he wrote. The Messiah was given in Dublin in the year 1742, for he dedicated this great work to the Irish people. The Messiah was next given in London in 1743 and the audience was quite carried away with its beauty and when the Hallelujah chorus began with its "For the Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth" they all the king included, sprang to their feet and remained standing until the chorus ended. This incident originated the custom of standing during this chorus.

Housewives Urged to Lay in Supply of Sugar

Ottawa, March 17—Housewives of Canada are urged to begin now laying in a supply of sugar for the canning season, buying a few pounds extra each week from now on, until they have sufficient set aside to cover their canning requirements. Control over import and export licenses for sugar has been vested in the Canadian Trade Commission, which body will grant no export while there is a demand in Canada for sugar. However, there is no likelihood of a reduction in prices, and it is pointed out that, because of increased population higher wages and prohibition, the consumption of sugar has increased 20 p.c. In regard to prohibition, it is stated that many people are taking to sweets as stimulants, where they formerly consumed liquor.

Could Get More if Export Allowed

It is pointed out also that Canadian refiners could secure at the present time an average of $1.35 per hundred more by exporting their sugar to the United States market than they can get in Canada, but, despite this, they will not be allowed to export while there is a demand here.

Object and method of Control

The following memorandum on sugar licenses was issued by the Canadian Trade Commission to-day:

The powers vested in the Canadian Trade Commission give full control over all import and export of sugars for the Dominion. The object of this control is to insure a plentiful quantity of sugar for the people of Canada.

The method employed to secure a continuous supply under this control is as follows:

Canada's Requirements

(1) During the year 1919 refineries distributed approximately 370,000 tons The Canadian Trade Commission estimates that the requirements for 1920 will be approximately 450,000 tons, an increase of about 20 per cent. The reason for this 20 per cent. increase is increased population, higher wages, prohibition and further development of export manufactures of jams and confectionery.

During the year 1919 there was an average monthly distribution of 30,000 tons. This will mean that for 1920 we shall expect an average monthly distributions of 36,000 tons in order to meet home requirements.

As there is no direct control given to this Commission over the distribution of sugars, the plan employed is, and will be, that when any refiner reports a surplus of sugar beyond theamount required for home consumption this fact will be made known to the public through the press and through various organizations, such as wholesale grocers, fruit growers' associations and manufacturers' associations, etc. This will give the consuming public an opportunity to keep their requirements well in advance, and at the same time there should be no cause for complaint on the part of the refiners.

Production

(2) The Canadian Trade Commission, in close and friendly co-operation with all refiners, has the weekly shippings from each refiner to each Province for the year 1919, and will continue this practise. No refiners will be allowed to export any sugar month of January only 26,700 tons were distributed, and during February 24,700 tons, making a shortage of 21,000 tons.

Based on these figures, it is quite evident that with refineries running at capacity they will not be able to produce the normal 36,000 tons per month and overtake this shortage already developed before at least the first day of May. However, this is a point which is always open to consideration by the Commission.

No licenses will be granted until all home requirements are satisfied and every means will be taken to advise the consuming public of the true situation.

Price

(3) Owing to the world's shortage of about 2 5per cent. in production of raw sugar, it is not expected that the price will be lower during 1920—nor is it expected that there should be any considerable advance as, from information supplied, Canadian refineries have secured ample raws at fair average costs to take care of the markets for the first six months of 1920.

HASTINGS COUNTY ROADS MUST BE RECONSTRUCTED

The annual report of the Ontario Department of Public Highways contains the following interesting reference to the roads of Hastings County:—

The work in this county for some years has consisted of the re-surfacing and cutting off of shoulders of old gravel roads constructed years ago as a county system, This system was established about sixty years ago before the country was properly served by railroads. At that time it will readily be appreciated that such roads would be most important factors in the economic life of the country and we may safely assume that they were built and maintained with all the enthusiasm and energy that their importance demanded. With the ushering in of the railroad era, whereby shipping points were brought reasonably close to the farmer, the traffic on the county highways diminished in volume and assumed a purely local character. Under such conditions it was a simple and inexpensive matter to maintain these roads in a manner suitable to the needs of local horse-drawn traffic. The roads however, were retained under county control and maintained as a county charge but simply because such a system had been established. The roads being easy to maintain and not a serious financial burden on the ratepayers, we can picture to ourselves the County Council merely setting aside a nominal sum each year for the maintenance thereof.

Then came the time, about 1908, when all the old wooden county bridges, having served their natural life, began to fail at an alarming rate. An annual levy was no longer equal to the burden of replacing them as fast as needed and the county had to commit itself to a large debenture debt for this purpose. One can readily understand then that what little public interest in road-building that formerly existed was diverted to what became bridge construction. The interest and sinking fund charges on these debentures became an important part of the county taxes.

About this time the automobile began to make itself felt in the county, very unobtrusively at first, but soon in such numbers as to become a serious factor in the cost of road maintenance. Commodity and labour costs were mounting steadily and the roads began to depreciate noticeably, especially in the south but no appreciably increased appropriation was made for maintenance. We might safely assume that the roads had largely deteriorated before the county Councils had recognized that the greater efforts and ex penditures were required to meet the changed conditions that had risen.

Then came the war which multiplied the traffic on the roads and inflated prices so that a dollar for maintenance would only go half so far as before, The destruction of the roads in the southern portion of the county, with its denser population and traffic, has been most noticeable during the last three or four years. On the main roads bearing the heaviest traffic, the destruction has become so complete that the problem has resolved itself from road maintenance to one of reconstruction.

To meet this problem, the County Council during the coming years must recognize that greater efforts and different methods will be required in the south from those in the north with its sparcer population and vastly lighter traffic.

There was spent on grading, and re-surfacing during the season of 1918 some $40,000. It is noticeable that bridge building costs have gradually dropped during the last seven years until they are now almost negligible.

FIVE LOST THEIR LIVES WHEN HOME IS BURNED

St. Johns, Que., Mar. 19—Five lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the residence of Phillippe Lariviere, 34 Queen Street, St. Johns Quebec, last night. Thevictims are Mrs. Phillippe Lariviere, aged 29, Salin Bessette, her brother-in-law, aged 30 and three Lariviere children The house was a double two-story tenement and the fire started in the sleeping quarters of the Larivire house, presumably by the explosion of an oil lamp attached to the wall. Mr. Lariviere, who had arrived home a short time before and retired, was awakened, and, seizing one of the children, jumped from a window. But as he jumped he dropped the child and it fell back into the blazing room.

THE 'FLU

Serious Outbreaks of Influenza all over Canada

GOOD HEALTH IS THE SUREST SAFEGUARD

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brings Vigor and Vitality and Thus Protects Against Disease

There can be no doubt that the situation regarding the spread of Influenza throughout Canada is one of grave concern. It is quite true that the number of cases does not constitute an epidemic such as caused the suffering and sorrow during the terrible days of 1918. Yet there is no disguising the fact that everyone should be on their guard against the disease.

In Montreal alone, from January 20th to February 21st, *three thousand, one hundred and twenty-two cases* of Influenza and 189 deaths from the disease were reported to the Health Department.

If the outbreak had come at the beginning of the winter instead of the end, we might reasonably feel that the very cold weather would check the spread of the disease. But coming as it has, at the end of the winter, there is grave fear that an epidemic may occur. For spring, with its slush and rain under foot, its dampness and chill, its constant changing from cold to warm and back again, is a prolific source of coughs and colds, pleurisy and pneumonia.

The best protection, in fact, the only safeguard against the 'Flu, is, GOOD HEALTH.

Those who are not as well and strong as they should be; those who are underweight; those who are "run-down" through overwork or sickness; should build up at once. What they need is a Blood-purifier, a body-builder, a strength-giver, like "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful fruit medicine.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and insures an abundant supply of pure, rich blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, sharpens the appetite, brings restful sleep and renews the vitality of the nervous system. "Fruit-a-tives" contains everything that an ideal tonic should have; to purify the blood, to build up strength and vigor, and to regulate the eliminating organs, so that the whole system would be in the best possible condition to resist disease.

Now is the time to build up your health and strength, not only as a precaution against the ravages of Influenza, but also to protect you against "spring fever" and the inevitable reaction which comes with the appearance of warmer weather. Get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" today and let this fruit medicine keep you well.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, trial size 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

An excellent compilation of schoolboy "bloomers" is made by University correspondence. Here are some of the best:

Charles told the people they could get drunk and gamble and do what they liked. That was called the Restoration.

The King was not to order taxis without the consent of Parliament.

Masculine, man; feminine, woman; neuter, corpse.

Lyons is a city noted for tea.

Charles I was going to marry the Infanta of Spain. He went to see her, and Shakespeare says he never smiled again.

Bombardier Wells is a great writer about the future.

Milton, when twelve years old, wrote a hymn beginning, "Letters from a Gladstone mind."

Henry VIII was very fat besides being a Noncomformist.

Cologne is famous for the odor made there.

A refugee keeps order at a football match.

People often lose their consciences when they are ill.—London Tit-Bits.

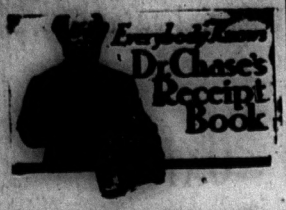
WANTS PART OF THE FINE

Lindsay Town Council, believing that the Government should pay for the use of the local police court, the time of the Magistrate and the time of an attending policeman when Government liquor cases are being heard will continue to seek amendment to the legislation which will permitpart of the fine being retained by the town At the present time when Inspector Thornby arrests an intoxicated man or holds police court, the entire fine goes to the Government while the town furnishes the accommodation. Lindsay Warder.

RATS AS FOOD.

Doctor Kane, the Arctic explorer, said that one of the worst curses in the Far North were the rats that infested his ship. Nevetheless, when in want of other food, he was glad to eat them,sometimes chopped up and frozen into tallow balls.

He wrote, "During the long winter night Hans beguiled his hours of watch by shooting rats with bow and arrow. The repugnance of my companions to share with me this table luxury gave me frequent advantage of fresh meat, soup, which contributed no doubt to my comparative immunity to scurvy."



And His Family Medicines

MOST people first knew Dr. Chase through his Receipt Book. Its reliability and usefulness made him friends everywhere.

When he put his Nerve Food, Kidney-Liver Pills and other medicines on the market they received a hearty welcome, and their exceptional merit has kept them high in the public esteem.

Take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for example. There is no treatment to be compared to them as a means of regulating the liver, kidneys and bowels and curing constipation, biliousness, kidney disease and indigestion.

One pill a dose, 25c a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

"GOD'S OUTLAW"

Andrew Craig is a young lawyer who has just won his first case. His sweetheart, Edith, has promised to marry him. He tells his mother about his coming happiness, but she does not share his enthusiasm. She pleads so tearfully for him to postpone his marriage that he consents to do so. Mrs. Craig is stricken with illness. Andrew, who has always been intensely religious, prays that his mothers life may be spared to him, but she fades away. He turns to Edith for solace, but she, believing that he no longer loves her, has become engaged to another man. Convinced that the hand of God is against him, Andrew swears never again to step foot inside a church.

Leaving his law practise, he goes to a distant rural community and in course of time becomes sheriff. The townspeople look askance at him because he is not a church-goer. Little by little the girlish charm of sweet RuthHeatherly creeps into his heart, until love of her becomes the ruling passion of his life. Her mother frowns on the suit, but the good old priest, Father Morrissey, encourages him. The two are great friends, despite the difference in their belief. Father Morrissey advises Andrew to dress up a little in order to "win the lady's favor." Poor Andrew, far from the haunts of civilization invest in some store clothes that only make him look funny. He goes out to conquer, accompanied by the faithful Chinaman, Wu Sing. The others laugh, but Ruth's tender heart is touched. She knows the sincerity behind his simple efforts.

A stranger, young Percy Smallwood, comes to town. From the first Mrs. Heatherly gives him every encouragement, and Andrew is led to believe that Ruth cares for him. A drunken man is robbed, and Percy is falsely accused of the deed. He runs away, and takes refuge in the Heatherly home where Andrew asSheriff is obliged to follow him. Ruth believing the boy's innocence, pleads with Andrew to let hi mescape, finally promising him that she will marry him if he will only give Percy a chance for his freedom. He consents, and later, when the boy comes to Andrew's cottage to give himself up, the sheriff hides him from his persuers.

But the deputy and his posse have discovered the real culprit, and this news is brought to Andrew. At first he tells Ruth that he intends to hold her to her promise, but as the conviction grows upon him that she really loves Percy, he decides that it would be cowardly of him to force her into a loveless marriage.

Ruth is arrayed in her wedding-gown ready for the ceremony in her humble home, when Andrew comes—but not in the clothes of her bridegroom. He brings Percy with him and unable to look upon the supposed happiness he has brought about, rushes away to bear his grief alone.

Unconsciously his feet wander toward the little wayside shrine, and here Ruth, dressed in her bridal gown and veil, follows him. He has knelt to ask forgiveness and aid of the God whom he has so long denied when he looks up and sees her. At first he believes that he is beholding a vision, but Ruth quickly convinces him that she is real. "God's Outlaw" has been captured by love, both human and divine.

To be shown at the Empire Theatre, March 26 and 27.

THE COUNTRY SQUIRE HOUSE

Moulding the Moulders of Public Opinion

An article that is attracting much attention was published in theMarch edition of Marketing, a magazine published in Toronto and devoted to Canadian business and advertising interests. The article is headed as follows:—"Moulding the Moulders of Public Opinion. How a safe and Sane Press Can be Secured for Canada by the Careful Shepherding of Advertising Patronage.

It is stated that the article was written by G. M. Murray, formerly general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In an introductory paragraph, the editor of marketing says:

"The accompanying article is the text of a booklet issued last October and circulated very confidentially among Canadian manufacturers by Mr. Murray. Obviously it was not intended for publication. Secrecy may be considered essential to the success of the project, and its disclosure by Marketing may discount its effectiveness considerably, if not entirely. In this event Marketing will feel that it has rendered a service of great importance as well as the publishers of Canada."

Marketing quotes Mr. Murray as follows:

"The publishing of a newspaper is fundamentally a business proposition. It is a venture under taken for the purpose of making money. Its salaried editor may hold pronounced views on certain subjects, but its shareholders will permit him to ventilate those views only so long as it is apparent that he is not imperilling the papers' financial success by so doing. What the shareholders are most concerned about is maintaining a comfortable excess of income over outgo. The income from circulation is a negligible quantity for it is all eaten up in the cost of paper, composition, and printing. It is the income from advertising that counts, and no shrinkage ever takes place in that item without sacrificing investigation as to the cause. Should the shareholders find that the shrinkage is due to an editorial policy which the papers' advertising customers resent they will order a change of editorial policy If their orders are not carried out they will secure a new Editor. Dividends must be protected, but, more important than dividends invested capital must be protected, and in the publishing game as those who have tried it very well know, capital has a tendency to disappear with remarkable rapidity unless the paper makes a hit among advertisers.

Under the heading, "What Mr. Murray Thinks of His Own Scheme" Marketing quotes him further as follows:

"Some business men would no doubt shudder at the very thought of attempting anything so bold as the project here suggested. They might say that at the first sign of pressure the Press itself would expose the whole movement. They might involuntarily shrink from the public indignation that would be aroused at what might be described as a gigantic effort to muzzle the press. They might fear that in some way or other they would be rendering themselves liable to prosecution for conspiracy, or to an action for damages at the hands of such papers as might be able to suffer.

"But such fears are groundless. . . . The whole thing can be put under way easily, quietly, safely, and with every prospect of quick results by the simple expedient of subscribing to a bureau which, for a stipulated consideration, will furnish reports upon the editorial policy of any or every paper published in Canada, and advise in every case as to the desirability of commencing or discontinuing space, or of increasing or decreasing such space as is already used. . . . Commencing with the New Year, when it could make its full impression on the allotment of advertising appropriations for 1920, the Bureau would attain its maximum usefulness and exercise an influence which no publication could afford to ignore."

Marketing also publishes a form of contract, which it states, many manufacturers have signed. Provision is made in this alleged agreement for the development of G. M. Murray to ascertain "by careful and systematic review" the editorial policies of Canadian newspapers, and supply advice as to the "desirability" of manufacturers giving or refusing advertising.

The Toronto Globe, commenting in the document, points out that Mr. Murray has not been for some time connected with the Manufacturers' Association in any official capacity The Globe says that "the whole scheme from beginning to end is amazing."

Commenting further upon the document published in Marketing The Globe remarks forcefully:

The Globe much mistakes the spirit and the principles which dominate the Press of this Dominion if Mr. Murray's project proves effective to the last degree. It also doubts his ability to persuade any considerable number of reputable manufacturers that his policy can advance their interests To enjoy large circulation and influence a newspaper must prove itself. It must have the confidence of its readers in the reliability of its new columns and their respect for the honesty and sincerity of its editorial comment The relation of the newspaper to its advertisers is solely a commercial relation. The relation of the newspaper to its readers is something altogether different. It is the right of the readers to be assured that editorial influence and editorial convictions cannot be purchased. A good newspaper has as keen a sense of honor and as high a standard of ethics as has the right thinking individual.

Mr. Murray will find out what he has apparently not yet learned—that the Press of Canada can neither be bought nor bludgeoned.

DO NOT NEGLECT THE BEES

The present high price of sugar reminds us that Canada produces natural sugars that are still more valuable than the product of the refineries. Fortunate are those who not only possess bees at this time, but understand them and have supplied their needs.

The early spring months are the most critical period of the year in the life of the bee colony. At the same time the pressure of spring work of cultivating, seeding, etc., on every fine day on the farm too often leaves the bees forgotten.

There are several reasons why the bees are more liable to be neglected than other things on the farm. Hidden away in their hives they do not require daily feeding like other animals. Such attention as they need is in the nature of a surgical operation, and the opening of the hive is not always anticipated with pleasure on account of the risk of receiving stings. Yet, on many farms, the bees have been found to pay better than anything else, considering the small amount of capital and labour expended.

The principal danger to avoid at this time of year is starvation. If each colony went into the winter strong, with a good fertile queen and a plentiful supply of stores in the combs, the first examination of the hive had better be deferred until the weather is warm and nectar is being gathered. But if the stores are running short, a cake of bee candy or a comb of honey laid over the combs if the bees are still in the cellar, or, if spring is opening, a superficial examination of the hives on the first favorable day, combs of honey from heavy hives being then given to those that are light, may save the loss of colonies and increase the value of the honey crop by many dollars.

A bulletin on the care of bees may be obtained on application to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

F. W. L. SLADEN, Apiarist.

DRASTIC ACTION IN HOUSING URGED

Winnipeg, March 10:—At the proceedings at the Provincial convention of the Great War Veterans' Association to-day addresses urging drastic and immediate action in connection with the housing situation were made by Mrs. R. A. Rogers, President of the Women's Service League of the Association, and J. W. Wilton, M. P. P.

Mrs. Rogers described the situation as appalling, and Mr. Wilton advocated the establishment of a Foundation, which by providing money at reasonable rates of interest would enable citizens to build new homes, repair existing homes and take care of the liabilities when moratorium legislation was removed so preventing returned men from being sold out of house and home by mortgages.

One of the resolutions unanimously passed urged the Federal Government to rush the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and give returned soldiers the preference in connection with construction. Another asked the Federal Government to recompense parents for the loss of their sons in the war, and as far as is possible to do so by monetary consideration, not only as a matter of justice but as a mark of the appreciation of a grateful country.

RATES OF INTEREST SHOULD BE BOOSTED

Ottawa, March 16:—Considerable interest attaches here to the recent suggestion in the House of Hon. W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance, that in view of the fact that money is growing dearer and is likely to continue dear for the next number of years, the Government should increase the rate of interest in the Government savings banks to four per cent. The rate of interest at the present time is three per cent. Should the Government decide to increase the rate the chartered banks would be forced to follow suit.

The suggestion was made in connection with the discussion on Sir Henry Drayton's bill to make Government annuities more attractive by increasing the amount of such annuities and by increasing the interest to be paid on monies invested from three to four per cent. The Ministers admitted that to some degree the Government in doing this was out to make money and would compete with the insurance companies. It is apparently the idea of Mr. Fielding that he might as well also go into competition with the banks.

Sir Henry evaded discussion of the latter question, however and the debate closed without Mr. Fielding having received any answer. The question will likely come up again however.

TOMCAT PLUNGES CITY IN DARKNESS

Hamilton March 16:—A tomcat stepping on a high-voltage wire last night was the beginning of considerable trouble for the local Hydro service. Tom caused a short circuit which left the city in darkness. Later the high wind caused more trouble and the greater part of the city was in darkness. It might be mentioned in passing that that tomcat will not cause similar trouble for when he short circuited the wire he short circuited his life.—Special despatch to the Globe.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Important Notice!

Department of Finance — Dominion of Canada

Your Income Tax Return Should be Filed at Once!!

All persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:

Every unmarried person, or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year, 1919, received or earned $1,000 or more.

All other individuals, who during the calendar year 1919, received or earned $2,000 or more.

Every corporation and joint stock company, whose profits exceeded $2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

CLASS 1

Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the **31st of March, 1920:**

Trustees, executors, administrators, agents and assignees must use **Form T 3.**

Employers making a return of the names and amounts paid to all directors, officials, agents or other employees must use **Form T 4.**

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies making a return of all dividends and bonuses paid to shareholders and members during 1919, must use **Form T 5.**

NOTE.—Individuals comprising partnership must file returns in their individual capacity on Form T 1 or T 1 A.

PENALTY

Every person who is required to make this return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of $10.00 for each day during which the default continues—and all such penalties shall be assessed and collected from the person liable to make the return in the same manner in which taxes are assessed and collected.

Time Limit

All persons in Class 1, as shown hereon, must file on or before the **31st of March, 1920.**

All persons in Class 2, as shown hereon, must file on or before the **30th of April, 1920.**

General Instructions

Obtain Forms from the Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Taxation, or from Postmasters.

Read carefully all instructions on Form before filling it in.

Prepay postage on letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Make your returns promptly, and avoid penalties

CLASS 2

Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920:

All individuals other than farmers and ranchers must use **Form T 1.**

Farmers and ranchers must use **Form T 1 A.**

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies must use **Form T 2.**

PENALTY

Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.

Any person, whether taxable or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information duly required according to the provisions of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of $100.00 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding $10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

Address of Inspector of Taxation for this District.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

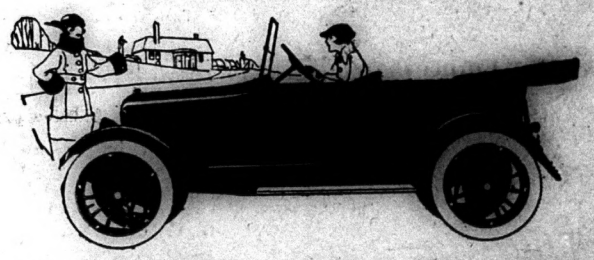
J. W. BREADNER, *Commissioner of Taxation.*

Try an Advt. in The Review. It will pay

Overland

THE *Triplex* Springs of new Overland 4 make possible the first *light* car with the steadiness of a heavy, long car.

Public appreciation of the new features of Overland 4 is shown in ever-increasing demand for this car. Upkeep cost is low because the *Triplex* Springs protect the mechanism from the usual road shocks. Light weight creates great economy of fuel and tires.



Percy H. Nayler, Phone 88, Madoc

Head Office and Factories: Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Canada

Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina

Sugar is High

'Twill be worth while to work your sugar bush.

Don't risk wet feet. Use Long Rubber Boots.

Ours have not advanced yet.

We offer this week the following :

1 doz. prs. Boys' Overshoes - 90c.
1-2 " " Larrigans, assorted 1.90
1 1-2 doz. prs. Ladies' Felt Boots 2.75

A few pairs of Mitts at cost.

2 Buffaloes at cost price.

We have a few **Cars** ready for the roads, also a few Auto Rugs. Call and see them.

A. KINCAID

Bannockburn

March 15

Misses Mary and Lucy also Mr. Neil Andrew took a flying trip to Madoc on Monday.

Quite a number attended the sale at Mr. T. Nicols on Friday.

Mr. Roy McAdams has secured a new flash light.

Messrs. Herb Blakely and Jno. Shaw were in this burg on Friday evening.

Mr. Dave Johnson, of Cooper, was in Bannockburn on Sunday.

Mrs. L. McEwan called on Mrs. J. Hunter on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. J. Green returned home from Belleville on Tuesday where she spent the week end.

Mr. G. Parks spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Hunter's.

Mr. Harry Blakely and his father, of West Settlement attended Mr. Nicol's sale.

Messrs. Jack and Walley Trotter have been busy drawing timber lately.

Mr. Wm. Andrew spent Sunday evening in Queensboro.

Messrs. Burt Anderson and Roy Dale spent the week end at Mr. H. Lloyds.

March 22.

Wedding Bells have certainly been ringing around this burg.

Rev. J. T. Robbins left for Kingston on Monday last.

Mrs. H. F. Lloyd returned home on Monday after spending a week at her daughters, Mrs. R. Embury, near Madoc.

Messrs. B. and F. Shaw also H. Blakely, of the West Settlement are frequent visitors in this burg.

Mr. Walley Trotter was in this burg on Saturday enroute to Coe Hill.

Messrs. Nicolson and R. McCoy, of Cooper, spent Sunday at S. McAdams.

Mrs. A. Bronson is on the sick list, we hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shaw spent Sunday evening at his home at Kellar's Bridge.

Mrs. Jas. Hunter is visiting relatives at Queensboro.

Mr. Burt Anderson left on Monday, for his home in Queensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Potter, of Millbridge were Sunday guests at Mr. Jas. Harris.

(From another Correspondent)

On Sunday, March 21st, a special Ordination Service was held by the Lord Bishop of Ontario in S. George's Church, Trenton. The Rev. Joseph T. Robbins (ordained a deacon on June 22nd. 1919) was ordained a priest. His studies in preparation for Holy Orders were pursued at the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, and at Trinity University, Toronto, where, in addition to the prescribed course, he passed the first examination for the degree of B. D. The newly ordained priest will celebrate his first Eucharist (D.V) on Easter Day.

Eldorado

We are very sorry to hear of the death of Rev. Mr. Saunderson of Madoc. He had friends where ever he went. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved friends.

We all extend our great sympathy to Mrs. Lewie Wright in the death of her father.

Mrs. Geo. D. Gordon of Eldorado was in Malone on Monday and Tuesday visiting her sister Mrs. Thomas Broadworth of Marmora, who is very low at her brother's, Mr. Henry D. Nickle, Malone. All wish for her recovery soon.

Mrs. G. D. Gordon extends her thanks to the friends and neighbors of Malone for their kindness to her sister in her sickness.

On the evening of March 13th, a number of neighbors and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Gordons to celebrate with them their twenty-fifth anniversary The evening was spent in games and music with Mrs. Joe Shaw at the organ. Mr. Finley Shaw with the violin gave some fine music. Mr. Joe Shaw and Mr. James A. Nickle and Master Alex Gordon gave some able remarks, while Miss Grace Andrews gave the address and Mrs. Ed. Bateman presented the presents which were numerous and costly, all being silver. Among them was a lovely silver casserole and meat fork from their family. Their only little grandson was present. All reported a good time and lots of turkey and chicken

Glad to see Mr. James Harris of Bannockburn in Eldorado again.

The mine truck is on the route again with the aid of Mr. Jim Phillips.

Mr. Charlie Fox has gone to Point Ann to work.

Old Mr. Jones was the guest of Mr. George Sanderford one night last week.

The meetings are still going on in Fox's Church yet. All report a good success.

Mr. G. D. Gordon is over at his son's getting out logs for the sawing machine.

Mr. Morie Nickle of Malone was in this burg one day last week.

Mrs. George Sandford has gone to Prince Edward to see her sister who is very low.

The talc teams have put their sleigh away and taken the wheels to draw coal.

Mr. Fred Nickle of North Marmora is very low with the flu. T. L. Nickle of Madoc is his uncle.

Mrs. Lester O'Hara was on the sick list. Glad to hear she is better again.

Mrs. Wm. Holmes is home again from her son's.

Pueblo, Col., March 19—A child's tragic life ended in murder when Ted Kuykendall, 11 years old, known among his juvenile friends as "Poverty" died in agony from the injuries he had received last Friday at the hands of five boys who literally kicked and beat him to death.

District Attorney Charles Hughes, is in possession of affidavits penned by the dying boy's hand, which he declares will fix the guilt upon the assailants, all of whom, he says, are under 16.

Little Ted lived with his grandfather and mother, a laundress, in a forsaken old house.

The family was in such dire strait that even in winter the lad had to go to school barefooted. His clothing was always in tatters. He was, however, the smartest pupil in the class at school, and from this, his own brightness, grew the jealousy of other students, which is believed to have caused his death.

Thursday morning, while on his way to school, a number of boys are said to have accosted Ted, calling him "Poverty" and making fun of his appearance. The youngster could stand the heartless insults no longer he challenged two of his tormentors much older than himself and gave them a real thrashing.

Friday, on his way home shortly after dusk, five children set upon him and beat him unmercifully. He defended himself as best he could but was knocked down. Then the assailants jumped upon the prostrate body with their heels, thrashing his abdomen and frightfully bruising his head. He was left in the shadows to breathe his last.

Neighbors discovered the child, carried him home, where he died.

THE PRINTER'S DREAM

Last evening I was talking
With a printer old and gray,
Who told me of a dream he had
I think 'twas New Year's Day
While snoozing in his office
The vision came to view,
For he saw an angel enter,
Dressed in garments white and new.
Said the angel: "I'm from heaven,
The Lord just sent me down
To bring you up to glory
And put on your golden crown.
You've been a friend to every one
And worked hard night and day;
You have supported many,
And from few received your pay,
And we want you up in glory
Where you deserve to be,
So place your trusting hand in mine
And come along with me.
Then the printer and the angel
Started up to glory's gate,
But when passing close to Hades
The angel murmured "Wait,"
I have a place to show you
It's the hottest place in H—
Where the ones that never paid you
Do in torment always dwell."
And behold! the printer saw there
His old patrons by the score
And grabbing up a chair and fan
He wished for nothing more,
But was bound to sit and watch them
As they sizzle, singe and burn
And his eyes would rest on debtors
Whichever way they'd turn
Said the angel, "come on printer!
There's the pearly gates to see,"
But the printer only muttered,
"This is heaven enough for me."

WANTS MACKENZIE KING TO HELP SETTLE STRIKE

Montreal, March 21—Matt Glaser of Washington, author of the No Strike measure in the United States was in Montreal tonight, en route to Ottawa, where he will seek to obtain the assistance of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, late of the Rockefeller Foundation and now leader of the Liberal party in Canada, to act as conciliator to settle the Baltimore nearly ten thousand men, has been in effect for the past five weeks. The other name suggested as Councillor was John D. Rockefeller, jr.

—Flower Pots, all sizes, on sale at G. A. Rollins.

—Cushion Tops of Moira Lake, $2.25 at the Review Office.

The roads are in poor shape from the talc mine to Eldorado. The men are busy digging the snow off the roads to get the truck through.

Abstract Statement

Dec. 31, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919

RECEIPTS

Taxes collected	$14802 60
Discounts at Bank	71255 17
Licenses	370 00
Fines	2456 00
Rents	7 00
Weigh Scales	89 50
Miscellaneous	1619 08
Transfer from Elec Lt	2000 00
County Rebate	248 50
High School Refund	2555 00
Pub. School refund	304 27
	$95707 12
Receipts over Expenditures	1393 63
	$94313 49

EXPENDITURES

Bills Payable	72955 17
Salaries Allowances etc.	1207 30
Printing, Postage, Adv	187 35
Interest	465 36
Law Costs	193 65
Roads & Bridges	2572 03
Charity	50 00
Pub. School Purp.	3935 00
Debentures	1431 21
Fire Protection	953 04
Insurance	45 25
Street Lighting	864 00
Town Hall	47 00
High School	4555 00
Miscellaneous	123 12
Public Library	150 00
County Rate	4449 32
Board of Health	129 69
	94313 49

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Madoc Village, 1919

ASSETS

Uncollected Taxes	7577 22
Bal. Elec. Acct	1550 57
High School	8000 00
Public school	12500 00
Town Hall	1600 00
Elec. Plant	11500 00
Fire Engine	1100 00
Elec. Supplies on hand	200 00
Light and Power to Dec. 31.	397 68
Bal. J. C. Dale & Co., Elec. Light	49 50
Bal. J. C. Dale & Co., Village	15 08
Plank on hand	40 00
Coal on hand	40 00
Tools and nails on hand	25 00
Rent due	40 00
Balance on hand	1393 63
	46028 68

LIABILITIES

County rate	5190 59
Elec. Lt. Deb.	3717 70
Public School Deb.	4164 48
Elec. Lt. Deb.	2948 11
Hydro Electric Power for December	393 51
Hydro Electric attendance for December	4 17
Notes to Bank	3250 00
	19668 56
Assets over liabilities	26360 12
	46028 68

Electric Light Department, 1919

RECEIPTS

Bal. in Bank Jan. 2 '19	2971 31
Power	906 54
Domestic appliances	508 81
Light	3857 81
Miscellaneous	984 79
	9229 26

EXPENDITURES

Debentures	1143 67
Wages	304 03
Power	3758 65
Extension repairs	438 89
Miscellaneous	2033 45
	7678 69
Rec. over expenditures	1550 57
	9229 26

BALANCE MADE UP AS FOLLOWS

Bank Book Balance	2081 16
Outstanding Cheques	530 59
Total as per balance shown	1550 57

FOR SALE

50 bus. of Marshe's Spring Wheat $2.50 per bushel.
2-13p JOHN SMITH.

MARRIED MAN WANTED

To work on farm in the village of Bloomfield for eight or nine months or year. Good house and barn, also garden, milk, etc. Five minutes walk from station, stores, school churches and factories. Plenty of work for women at factories if desired. Highest salary paid and a good opportunity for reliable man. Two men kept on 100 acres.
ED. B. PURTELLE,
13-1 Bloomfield.

PORCUPINE MEAT FOR FEAST

A Toronto visitor lately returned states that one day an order came in from the Government that 150 pounds of porcupine meat was to be collected and shipped off to New York as a delicacy for the annual Canadian Club dinner. The visitor went out with one of the rangers on snowshoes, and after many miles of tramping through the woods they tracked down several "porkies" whose whereabouts was evident from the trees they had literally stripped of branches and bark. The quilly coats were stripped off and the choice cuts of meat sent south. Porcupine is a dish concerning the palatableness of which there is considerable difference of opinion.

Visitors report trout, which are caught through holes in the ice, as being very plentiful. Lots of deer were in evidence, and very tame.

Madoc Clubbing List

Review $1.50 and Globe $5, both $6.00
" $1.50, Mail & Empire $4 " 5.00
" $1.50, Toronto Star $3 " 4 25

Brighten Up for Easter

with a new pair of

Pumps or Oxfords

Ladies' Oxfords in the newest shades, stylish, neat-fitting and comfortable, ranging from **$3.50** to **$7.50**

An exceptionally good range of **Men's Fine Shoes** in the latest styles and shades. The English "Brogue" especially new for stylish dressers. Prices from **$6** to **$12**

Watch our window display.

C. I. ROSS

New Advertisements.

LOST

A leather pouch containing about $50.00 between Bannockburn and Gilmour on the snow road, about 27 February. Finder will receive reward by applying to
T. A. HANNAH.
1-13p Bannockburn.

WANTED

A tinsmith who understands plumbing.
FOSTER & LATTA,
Box 808 Frankford, Ont.
12-3p.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of G. C. Moon, Durham Street, Madoc, Boots and Shoes bulk sale.

By and with the consent of the vendor, I have been appointed trustee under the Bulk Sales Act. All persons claiming to rank on the estate must file their claims, proven by affidavit with me on or before the 16th day of April, 1920, after which date I will proceed to dispose of the estate, having regard only to those claims only of which I shall have then had notice.

R. R. CASEMENT, Trustee
Madoc, Ontario.
Dated at Madoc this 16th day of March, 1920. 12-2

NOTICE

Stirling, Ont.,
March 20th, 1920

To Mrs. Elsie Christie.

You are hereby notified not to leave my premises, you are now in occupation with me, and I also notify you not to leave your bed and board, which you are now enjoying in common with me, and I now offer you such support, bed and board as you have enjoyed in the past and sincerely desire your presence with me on the said premises, which we have and are jointly occupying, and in case you leave me and your home bed and board, I will not hold myself responsible for your livelihood in any way whatever, either for necessaries or support in any way. This notice I give you in accordance with my duty, and what I consider to be right and just.
Witness— HAROLD CHRISTIE
G. G. THRASHER. 13-3

Easter Footwear Display

Spring is here at last and every lady should consider their Shoe Requirements. See our window display of

Empress High Cut Shoes

Patent and Kid Oxfords and Children's Boots. Our shoe prices are well in keeping with their excellent style, quality, comfort and satisfaction.

Our Empress Prices range from $4 to $14.

Inquire for our Sale Boots in sizes 3 and 3½ at prices below present wholesale quotations.

Good assortment of men's fine and every day Boots. Now is the time to inspect them.

No trouble to show these lines to you.

The Comfort Footwear Store

W. S. Ludbrook, Proprietor

New Spring Goods

and now comes the need of a new spring Suit and the splendid stock answers

Here

It surely is a gathering of clothes that gladden the eye of the particular man--the man who knows style and value when he sees them.

Our Entire Stock is a Grand Ensemble of New "Togs"

Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Furnishings, Boots, all new, all stylish and best of all they possess quality that makes friends at prices that persuade an early trial.

GEO. WEST

MEN'S WEAR

PETROFOL

a white mineral oil, colorless, odorless and tasteless. White mineral oil is used by many of the most prominent physicians in the treatment of Constipation.

in $1 Bottles Only.

VINCE'S DRUGSTORE

The Rexall Store

Phone 38 Madoc

The Regina Daily Post:—Mrs. W. L. MacTavish entertained at tea Saturday in honor of Miss Wood, of Madoc, Ont., who is a guest of Mrs. John Snow, Fifteenth Avenue, and also Mrs. James Duthie, of Armstrong, B. C.

Mrs. Mary Belair, widow of the late Alex. Belair, of Madoc, died in Kingston on March 17th, 1920, aged 65 years. The funeral was held on Friday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence of her son, W. N. Belair, 104 Victoria Ave., Belleville.

—A matched Team of work horses for sale. Apply to John Hopkins, lot 1, 14th concession of Rawdon, Madoc P. O. 13-1p

A newspaper publisher spends the most of his time these days wondering where he is going to get his print paper supply, how much it will cost him and where he will get the money to pay for it. And this in the greatest pulp and paper producing country in the world.—Kingston Whig.

On Friday last, Mrs. Crawford (Irene Whytock) left to join her husband at Springside, Sask. where the latter is now practising his profession. Mrs. Crawford has a host of friends in this community where her life hitherto has been mainly spent, and their best wishes will go with her and her husband to their new home in the West. She will be greatly missed in the town and especially in St. Peter's Church where her winning personality has made her greatly beloved, and her exceptional musical talents were always at the service of the congregation.

Smallpox and influenza are still bad in Peterboro.

Mrs. Geo. West was in Belleville on Friday last.

See McIntosh Bros.' page advt. on back page for real bargains.

Mr. Sherman Jones spent the week-end at his home in Belleville.

Messrs. George and Wesley Huffman spent Friday last in Belleville.

Mrs. Kehoe, of Edmonton, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Macdonald, last week.

Mrs. Chas. Wellington, of Port Arthur, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George West, in town.

Mr. Warren Haggerty, of West Huntingdon, was the guest of his cousin, Mr. R. Wellman, last week.

There are six cases of sleeping sickness in Peterboro at present. Another death was reported from there last week.

Mrs. W. H. Brooks entertained the Sewing Circle on Monday evening last. All reported having spent a pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pitts, of Madoc, left last week on a trip to Florida where they expect to meet the families of Messrs. Atkins and Ross.

—Regular meeting of Madoc Women's Institute will be held in the Reading Room of the Public Library at 3 o'clock on Friday, March 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cole have returned to their home at Paxley. Mrs. Cole has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Bowen, for about three months.

Just Arrived

A Full Assortment of

Silk, Serge and Poplin Dresses

Also Brassieres, Corsets

Finest Stock of Hosiery

Silk, Lisle and Cotton

at Astonishing Low Prices.

A call is solicited.

Jonas Bargman

last Sunday assisting at the Ordination to the Priesthood of Rev. Joseph Robbins, of the Mission of Bannockburn.

Mrs. West, sr., who has been staying in Peterboro on account of illness in the family of her daughter, Mrs. E. Lattimer, spent Sunday at her home in Madoc.

—Empire Wall Paper for sale at Robertson & Cochran's.

Mr. Fred Kincaid paid The Review a call on Tuesday. He is spending a short time with his aged mother at Hazzard's. Mr. Kincaid has moved from Aurora to Unionville, where he has bought a farm.

—Tweed purposes holding a Monster Civic Demonstration on Dominion Day. Watch for particulars. 10-4

Mr. John Brown and his wife, of Waterford, Ireland, are now visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Allan. Mr. and Mrs. Brown intend to make Canada their home in future in order to be near their family.

—June 3rd Great War Veterans Field Day under the auspices of Madoc Branch.

Belleville Ontario:—Grand Master W. E. Tummon, of Crookston, of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, was appointed at Cobourg official delegate to the Triennial Council, to be held in Belfast in July next.

This year Easter falls on April 4th. The date is a trifle earlier than the average. Last year it fell on April 20th. The 22nd of March and the 25th of April are the earliest and latest dates, respectively, on which it may come.

—Buy your Wall Paper from Robertson & Cochran.

The Star of Hope Class of the Methodist Church gave a very successful conundrum tea on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th. During the tea music rendered by Mrs. Ashley and Miss M. O'Hara. The rooms were very prettily decorated in green and white. The menu was written with assumed names for the food, such as: pig in a blanket for ham sandwich, bottled tears for horseradish, sharp at both ends for a tooth-pick. The proceeds amounted to $38 and will be donated to Home Missions.

During the past winter there have been two forms of amusement in Madoc; one in the Empire Theatre staged by Mr. Wellington and one in the Town Hall staged by Jimmie Cooper.

The one staged by Jimmie Cooper was exceedingly picturesque and was always open.

Opened with a dignity so dear to officialdom and with religious rites so awesome to the populace. Without resorting to the several forms of advertising, a month to month announcement that Jimmie was about to stage a new play was sufficient to fill the house to the doors, even standing room being at a premium. On these great occasions all the legal machinery of our metropolis was brought into play and placed in the background from which flashed and scintilated the legal pyrotechnics from the disciples of Blackstock whom a portion of Jimmie's sordid wealth had attracted from the neighboring city of Belleville and induced to appear before the footlights.

On these great occasions Jimmie was in his natural element. From boyhood days he indulged his highly colored and vivid imagination in exploits that almost transcended the realms of belief. In attempts to realize these ambitious exploits he drew a bead on one Nicholas Flemming, who becoming timid at too near approach of the leaden messenger and fearing a repetition of the act asked the court to bind Jimmie over to keep the peace. At this crisis in Jimmie's career his friends failing to come forward with the necessary surety, the Court decided that Jimmie must remove himself from his present abode at least ten miles in whatsoever direction he chooseth.

Thus through the wild vagaries of dame fortune, a source of income has been lost and a form of entertainment dear to the public disappears.

So good bye, Jimmie, dear!

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rollins, Cooper, wish to thank the kind friends and neighbors for their sympathy in the death of their little daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rollins.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Bannockburn

Special services for Holy Week.

Sunday, March 28th—No service.

Tuesday, March 30th—Special Lenten service at 7.30 p.m. Last of sermons on "Temptation."

Good Friday, April 2nd—Litany, lesson and sermon on "The Crucifixion," at 7.30 p.m.

Church of St. John the Baptist, Madoc

T. H. H. Hall, Rector

March 28th—Palm Sunday.
(Sunday next before Easter.)

Sunday School, Madoc—10 a.m.

Matins and sermon at 11 a.m.

Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.

Crookston—2.30 p.m.

"The Story of the Cross" will be sung at Evensong on Palm Sunday and Good Friday.

Good Friday service at 7.15 p.m.

Parish of Bannockburn

Rev. J. T. Robbins—Incumbent.

6th Sunday in Lent—March 28th.

Glanmire—Matins and sermon 10.45 a.m.

Millbridge—Evensong and sermon 3 p.m.

Queensboro—Evensong and sermon 7.30 p.m.

Bannockburn—See other notice.

Jack Spelll's Medicinal Creed

I believe that in the vegetable world only, are found certain ingredients necessary to continuous good health. That ordinarily, we do not eat enough vegetables to supply these in their proper proportion. That these ingredients are found in excess in certain plants and are then called medicine herbs. That in Galagher's Blood Purifier, products of vegetation are so compounded as to supply to the blood the proper elements to put the stomach, liver, and bowels in a healthy state, and in their Kidney Remedy, what is required to cause the kidneys to act in a healthy manner. I believe one should take his own medicine. I take mine. Your friend, Jack Spelll, Advertising Manager for the Gallagher Remedy Co. For sale by W. R. Rierdon, Madoc, and in every town and village in this district.

Rev. Wm. Higgs has been spending a few days in Millbrook this week.

—Great War Veterans Field Day under auspices of Madoc Branch June 3rd.

The Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East held their Annual Session in St. Andrews Parish Hall, Cobourg, Wednesday and Thursday, March 17th and 18th. The following delegates from the section were in attendance; Bros. T. E. Burnside, of Madoc, County Master; Jas. E. Diamond, District Master of Central Hastings; Geo. A. Ketcheson W.C. in C.; W. A. Blair W.M. L.O.L. 1133,; Geo. A. Glover, W. M. L.O.L. 437; T. H Thompson M.P. and A. Holland, Past District Master. Lindsay was selected as the place of meeting for 1921.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

On Tuesday evening of last week the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Squire met at their home to the number of about 100, to bid them farewell and present them with a gift.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Squire and family.

Dear Friends:

It is with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow that a number of your Queensboro friends and neighbors have gathered in your home on this present occasion. It is a joy, a pleasure, a delight to us to have the opportunity of seeing you and having a season of social intercourse with you.

But this is also a time when sadness checks the full, free course of our joy and pleasure, for we cannot but remember that our coming together at this time is to bid you God speed in seeking a new home and in gathering about you a circle of congenial friends. May all prosperity be granted you wherever your future lot be cast. May health and happiness in large measure be yours. Be assured our best wishes go with you and most heartily do we hope that through the years to come no news but good news shall come back to your Queensboro friends from members of this family who have during the years of their residence among us made for themselves so large a place in the esteem and affection of this people.

Your departure will create a vacancy in our business, social and religious life hard to fill.

Dear friends, we present to you these gifts as a slight token of our esteem and friendship.

Signed on behalf of the friends and neighbors.

J. R. TRUMPOUR, Pastor,

Mr. Squire responded in an appropriate manner, thanking his friends on behalf of his family and himself.

The gifts were: to Mrs. Squire, a cut glass fruit bowl; to Mr. Squire a gold ring set with a ruby; to Mr. Tucker, a pipe; to Vera and Mary, each a gold brooch set with pearls.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Miller and Alex and Albert Miller.

We, your friends and neighbors being aware of your early departure from our midst have taken this opportunity of showing our regret on this account. We are not only sorry to lose you as neighbors but also because we have always found you kind in trouble and always willing to lend a helping hand when needed.

We are sure in your new home you will make many friends as you have here. As a token of our appreciation of your many friends we ask you to accept this set of silver knives forks and spoons, heirloom plate, also those military brushes and fountain pen, not for their intrinsic value but as a remembrance of your friends you are leaving behind at Madoc.

Hoping you will have health and happiness and prosperity in your new home in Peterboro.

Signed on behalf of the community.

WM. McBEATH,
FRED RIMMINGTON.

Madoc Methodist Church

Rev. William Higgs—Pastor.

March 28th—

9.45 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m. and 7 p. m. — Services in charge of the Pastor.

Rev. George Bousfield, rector of St. Margaret's Church in Ottawa, has issued a statement concerning the visit of two strange men who entered his home last Saturday and who said they were representatives of the Bolshevik Government, and demanding the use of his house for one hour. "I'll give you $500," one of the visitors said. The clergyman refused. The Russian said: "Well, we will have to try another plan, and remember I am in danger myself, as I have only a month to accomplish this in, and am under the direction of a superior officer in the city." Seeing that he could make no impression, he finally left, stating that any telling of the police or any one of the affair would bring sure punishment on Mr. and Mrs. Bousfield. The details of the incident were kept secret while the Dominion Police sought to locate the Russians, which was without success, and the authorities allowed the statement to be made public. Since the visit the minister has received warning in the form of a paper nailed on his door, telling him to beware. He described the strangers, one looking like an aristocrat, the other a peasant.

Engagement Rings

We show newest designs in Platinum "Solitaires" and "Three Stone" styles.

Also these same rings are in stock with gold shanks for those who prefer them.

There are combinations, too, of diamond with emerald, pearl with ruby, opal and pearl, and others — in short, we believe we have just the ring at just the price for you whatever your taste may be.

Geo. F. Maybee

Jeweler and Optician

Phonographs Records

Look! Spring Time is House-cleaning Time

Have your house wired now.

We handle Apex Electric Cleaner and Trojan and Ajax Washers.

Your patronage solicited.

A. Herrington

in St. Lawrence Hall Block

R. J. Graham, Pres. Edgar Judge, Vice-Pres. George R. Jones Gen. Man.

The Good Judge

details the process of Milling. The first intricate process is that of passing the wheat through huge separators with many screens and air blower fans to draw off the impurities, then passing through specially constructed machines with further air blowers and rapidly revolving cylinders for brushing, polishing and scouring the wheat.

(To be continued)

The Judge-Jones Milling Co. Ltd.
Albion St., just off Station St.
Belleville, Ont.

Montreal Office,
215 Board of Trade Bldg.

Dr. W. P. J. Alexander has opened his office on St. Lawrence street in the residence formerly occupied by the late Dr. Harrison. Phone 112.

CREAM WANTED

We furnish cans and pay Highest Market Price for Cream. We remit twice a month.

We collect Cream by trucks as long as roads permit or pay express charges for shipping.

We are prepared to give you a first class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

Phone No. 46, Tweed, Ont.

13-8

CREAM

We have REAL MONEY to offer you for your Cream.

We are the largest manufacturers of Creamery Butter in Eastern Ontario. Why? Because of the service and returns we give you.

We furnish cans and pay express.

Profitable Prices Promptly Paid.

Write Us.

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, LIMITED

118 Front street, Belleville

12-11t

Empire Theatre

Friday & Saturday, March 26 & 27

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne starring in

God's Outlaw

a 5-Act Metro Drama of great heart appeal

and also a 2-Reel Flagg Comedy

Adults 20c. - - Children 10c.

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

Tuesday and Wednesday

March 30 and 31st

starring Billie Burke in

In Pursuit of Polly

and Charlie Chaplin in

The Rink

Admission : - 15c and 25c

See Our Stock of New Buggies

Just received a large shipment of New Buggies. If intending purchasing better buy now as the prices will be advancing shortly.

Let us quote you on—

The International Cream Separator,

Farm Machinery,

Waggons,

Churns,

Washing Machines,

Ready Roofing

Metallic Roofing and Siding.

Give me a call

Chas. G. Reid

Phone 91.

HEDGEHOG QUILLS USEFUL

Several years ago the mole sprang into importance because its skin became fashionable for women's coats. It is the turn now of another lowly animal, the common hedgehog, to come into importance. Some one not long ago discovered that hedgehogs' quills make excellent needles for phonographs—in fact they bring out the sound more effectively than metal needles. The walls of a hedgehog quill are of a hard horny substance and the partly hollow interior contains a pith.

The hedgehog prowls at night, and runs with more agility than one would imagine its short legs and dumpy body would permit. It has a stomach of strong digestive power, eating the bark of trees, earthworms slugs, snails, frogs, dead birds, and eggs.

CONSERVATIVES DECIDE TO RETURN TO PARTY LINES

Toronto, March 16—At a special meeting of theCentralLigeral-Conservative Association of Toronto, it was decided that theLiberal-Conservative organization in Toronto should return to party lines.

The decision was embodied in the following resolution, which was passed by the Association.

"That in the opinion of this Association, the time has now arrived to return to party lines; and it is further suggested that the Liberal-Conservative party proceed to reorganize on a broad, patriotic, national basis, without delay."

A comprehensive plan of reorganizing the party in Toronto was also outlined.

WOMEN DOCTORS

Nearly 3,000 women students are taking up the profession of medicine and within a few years the practising woman doctor should be known in every part of the country.

This is as it should be. If there is any profession in which women ought to be well represented, it is that of medicine. For ordinary attendance upon women and children the services of women doctors should often be more welcome than those of men, and there are sources of information open to them which should add to their knowledge and efficiency. Medicine is a science and an art which will undoubtedly gain by co-operation between the sexes.

WILL VOTE, ANYWAY

Toronto, March 11—"I'm not worrying about any split in the temperance ranks," said Rev. Dr. A. S. Grant, executive officer of the Referendum Committee, when he heard of the deputation's action.

"We are going to have a referendum whether the Alliance asks for it or not. We won't take any other answer. And when the vote is taken we know that the temperance people of all organizations will swing in behind it and it will carry handsomely. As a matter of fact, we are confident that any doubt about the law applying to Ontario or preventing short-circuiting will be removed before the referendum is held, which may be in June.

NEW COAL DEPOSITS

Winnipeg, Man, March 17—Bitum inous coal deposits totalling nearly 30 million tons, and lying within 3 feet of the earth's surface so that it may be loaded on cars as cheaply as gravel can be loaded in a ballast pit has been located near Asper Park, according to Geo. E. McDonald, general manager of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, who was recently in the prairie provinces on a business trip.

CITY ADVERTISING

Saskatoon, Sask., Marc h 17.—To place the merits of Saskatoon and its business advantages before a greater section of the public, the Board of Trade have made arrangements for a half-page advertisement and a sky line cut of the city to be inserted in the Manchester Guardian at a cost of $670.

—Madoc Pennants, regular 40c., 60c. and 75c., now 30c., 35c. and 50 cents at Review Office.

One of the greatest nuisances in the effort to enforce prohibition is the medical prescription. It is a nuisance to the public and an annoyance to the doctors of greater intelligence and probity.

A Toronto woman told the police magistrate that the doctors ought to have more sense than to prescribe liquor for her shell-shocked husband But it seems that there are doctors of neither sense nor science. Or is it possible that there is nothing sure in medicine? Eminent medical authorities inform us that alcohol is good for almost nothing in the ordinary practise. Doctors who issue liquor prescriptions by hundreds or even thousands in the year might have trouble in giving scientific reasons for their treatment or any scientific diagnosis of the cases. They cast a discredit on the whole art of medicine, making it in this appear either an illicit boon companionship or a mercenary business of very low description.

Manitoba moves to limit the number of prescriptions from each physician, but is there no better way? Why not put the Government dispensary in every centre under not a liquor man but a qualified medical man of approved prohibitionist opinions? And let the doctor define his "patient's" case with medical precision, giving his reasons for prescribing liquor. The cases could then be scrutinized and doctors breaking the law readily punished.

Of course, when manufacture and importation have been stopped, the supply of liquor will not be too great anyway. But why not a medical expert in charge of the dispensing of so doubtful a "medicine"? It seems that there are doctors yet numerous who prescribe liquor with the ignorance or interested purpose of a quack handing out his patent bottle They are on a par, scientifically, with the old-timers who qualified their boluses according to the changes of the moon or the indications of a horoscope. Such "doctors" ought to be subject to revision and check by a dispenser of honesty and scientific qualifications combined.—London Advertiser.

PRINCE'S TOUR COST $35,000.00

London, March 11—The expense account of the Prince of Wales for his recent visit to the United States and Canada, just published, shows the tour cost only $35,000. The Treasury had allowed $125,000 for the journey.

The statement discloses that the Prince paid no hotel bills for himself, but had to meet the cost of accommodation for a dozen officers and other members of his suite. He also paid for all the wines consumed by his suite.

Tips and gifts, ranging from walking-sticks to jewelled bracelets, amounted to $10,000.

A married woman's idea of a genuine hero is a married man who hands his pay envelope over to his wife every week unopened.

An "able financier" is a man who is able to separate the other fellow from his coin without the aid of a sandbag.

—Lily Sanitary Drinking Cups, 15c per dozen at Review Office.

A large deputation from the Peterboro Good Roads Committee, the Antomobile Association, the Board of Trade, the City Council, and the Lakefield Board of Trade, waited on the Minister of Public Works last week requesting a Provincial road from Port Hope through Peterboro and Lakefield to the Kawartha Lake system.

The minister assured the deputation that the road from Peterboro to Port Hope would be taken over as requested, but that he could not see his way clear to designate roads as provincial highways which were not thought of sufficient importance in the townships through which they ran, to be brought by these townships into the Good Roads system of the province. Thus Smith township probably misses a grand opportunity to have obtained a provincial road throughout its length, owing to its refusal to join in with the front townships in the good roads programme.—Havelock Standard.

AN EXPENSIVE JOKE

Judge Robson's reason for resigning from the Board of Commerce is calculated to convince the public that the impression which they have had for some time is correct, namely that the Board of Commerce has been an expensive joke at their expense. The chairman of the Board has been drawing a fat salary for pretending to do something he did not believe in any way, for the war was over a long time before the Board was created. If he did not believe in attempting to fix prices after the war was over why did he take the job? Is there any better reason than that he acepted the position because he was expected to see that the Board did not fulfill the purpose for which it was supposed to be created.

A more lamentable confession could hardly be imagined. To tell the public that he does not believe in doing what he has been well paid to do, after a year of doing nothing, is a fine way of bringing the court into the esteem of the public.—Ontario.

FORTY-TWO YEARS ON POLICE FORCE

Forty-two years ago to-day, Chief of Police John Newton joined the Belleville Police Force as constable under Chief McKinnon. On March 1st, 1887 Mr. Newton became Chief Constable. His record of permanent service is the longest of any city official and his career as police officer is almost unequalled in point of years of service anywhere in the country. He has served under four police magistrates and innumerable Mayors. The Chief is still going strong and on duty every day.

Chief Newton was on the force when Belleville became a city in the year 1878.

Fire Chief Brown has a long record as fireman, but his early work was volunteer in nature.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

Finger marks, water, or grime can't harm "Sanitoned" walls

The ideal finish for inside walls and ceilings is a durable and artistic oil paint such as

SANITONE

This finish, made by The Canada Paint Co., dries with a flat, velvety effect, and can be washed with soap and water, without injury. It comes in twenty-four attractive shades pleasing to the eye, and absolutely sanitary.

Ask us for a color card.

M W Connor & Son,

Hardware - Madoc

186

DAIRYMEN MEET

At a meeting in the Hotel Quinte Belleville, of the provincial directors of the United Dairymen Co-operative Limited, the company through which it is being proposed to effect the amalgamation of cheese factories in the Central Ontario District decided to make immediate application for a charter and to proceed with the sale of stock and complete the organization of the company. So far, eleven factories have definitely made application for the appointment of valuators and the patrons in seven or eight other factories are said to be favorable. Meetings are being called in still other factories. The reports made by the directors were that the reception the movement has received has so far been favorable. The presidents of several of the cheese factories in the Belleville district were invited to the meeting and took part in the discussion. Messrs. W.H. Crough, Ennismore; J. E. Galvin, Lakefield; and H. B. Cowan of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro were in attendance. The company will be capitalized at $250,000. but it is expected that this capital will soon have to be increased. An executive committee composed of Messrs. John McCaffery Madoc; H. Moloney, Marmora; and H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, was appointed. Mr. Cowan is acting as secretary treasurer for the company.—Marmora Herald.

Grease Sinks In But—

that makes no difference if you use Campbell's Varnish Stain on your floors and woodwork. It dissolves grease spots—wipes them out. The illustration shows a greasy board, and beside it a picture of the same board after Campbell's Varnish Stain has been used. The grease spots are gone.

It comes in a yellow can with the famous camel picture on it. Sold everywhere. Ask *your* dealer for

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN

DISSOLVES GREASE SPOTS

There are 13 colors: Natural wood color, light oak, dark oak, walnut, cherry, mahogany, green, rosewood, white enamel, flat black, gloss black, piazza green and piazza red. A post card brings a color card *free.*

Sold by the following progressive merchants

FRANK DAFOE, - - MADOC

Made by

CARPENTER-MORTON CO. 79 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Notice !

Local heavy oats suitable for seed on hand.

A liberal discount allowed on all Rubber Footwear and Overshoes, Men's Heavy Underwear, Sweater Coats, Lined Smocks and Horse-Blankets.

Order your spring supply of Sap Buckets, Syrup Tins, and Dairy Pails early as supplies are short this year o naccount of the scarcity of tin plate.

Now is the time to secure your grass seed. It is always sure to advance weekly up to seeding time.

Rennies, Calf Meal, and Oil Cake Meadalways on hand. Pratt's Stock Food to tone up your stock is always on order.

Our Wall Paper has arrived and those selecting early get the best patterns.

Auto Tires and accessories. Motor Oils, Machine Oils, 2 Grades Gasoline and Royalite.

Choice Groceries and Provisions Best prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Hides and Deacons.

Strebe & Thrasher

Eldorado

Successor to Vandervoort Bros.

We pay

Highest Cash Prices

—FOR—

Alsike and Red Clover Seed

CHARLES E. BISHOP & SON

43 Belleville, Ont.

Robertson & Cochran

Painters and Decorators

Auto and Carriage Painting a specialty.

Phone 91. Madoc, Ont.

THE COVERED RINK

As the result of a partial canvass, approximately $5,000 has been subscribed towards the proposed new covered rink at Gananoque. Considerably more stock will require to be subscribed before the promoters will feel themselves justified in proceeding with the undertaking. The suggestion has been made that while it may not be possible for the young men who are enthusiastic hockeyists to subscribe for shares individually they could put in, say, ten dollars apiece and subscribe for three or four shares in the name of the club to which they belong.

"Save the surface and you save all" - Paint & Varnish

NEU-TONE

The Flat Oil Paint For Interior Decoration

For the walls and ceilings of any room in your house, most delicate and harmonious effects can be secured by the use of NEU-TONE. It is cheaper and more sanitary than wall paper and will last much longer because it can be washed without injury. It positively will not rub off.

NEU-TONE is made in eighteen shades, and by the use of various tints most pleasing combinations may be secured.

MARTIN-SENOUR

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

NEU-TONE is easy to apply. It covers well and leaves no brush marks, producing a dull, soft, velvety finish which will lend charm to any room in the house.

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COMPOSTS AS A SOURCE OF HUMUS AND NITROGEN

The examination of many types of soil, clays, silts and sands, virgin and cultivated, has furnished evidence of a very emphatic character regarding the fundamental and vital importance of semi-decomposed organic matter (humus) as a soil constituent. It acts mechanically in improving tilth, lightening and mellowing heavy clays and increasing the moisture-holding capacity of all classes of soils. It supports the microscopic life of the soil, the function of which is to prepare plant food for crop use. And, lastly, it is the natural storehouse of nitrogen—the most expensive of all plant foods when purchased in the form of fertilizer. One of the chief objects in view in any intelligent rational method of soil management is the upkeep and if possible the increase of the soil's humus conent. Applications of farm manures and the turning under of green crops, clover, buckwheat, rye, etc., are the principle means of adding humus, forming materials to the soil, and these may be supplemented cheaply and effectively by composts.

Every farm, every market garden, should have its compost heap, for such affords the most economical and sanitary means of utilizing the vegetable and animal refuse, indeed all forms of organic waste. To enumrate ome of the materials that can be profitably used in this way, potato tops, cabbage leaves, waste straw, dead leaves, kitchen waste, old sods, the cleanings of ditches, road scrapings, muck and peat, pond and stream deposits. All these materials and many more rich in organic matter may by composting be converted into a forcing manure of very considerable value by reason of its humus content and its store of available plant food. In these days it behooves us to abandon our wasteful ways and utilize everything that may make the land more productive. The practise of burning all organic refuse is an exceedingly wasteful one and should only be followed when, by reason of the presence of the eggs spores and seeds of injurious insects and plants, the composted material would be likely to disseminate disease.

The making of the compost heap is a very simple affair It can be built up of alternate layers of say six inches of refuse (including swamp muck if such is obtainable) and manure, to any convenient height, covering the whole with a few inches of good soil or muck. The heap should be kept moist that decay may proceed but not so wet as to cause drainage from the heap. The result in a few weeks or several months, according to the season of the year, will be a manure of very considerable fertilizing value, capable of improving both clay and sandy loams and especially useful for vegetable and garden crops.

Look at the date on the label of your Review.

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If you have dandruff, get rid of it by killing the germs.
If your hair is falling out, stop it.
There is one sure cure that will remedy these misfortunes and aid you to remain young.
PARISIAN SAGE, the great hair restorer, is guaranteed to permanently remove dandruff in two weeks, or we will give you your money back.
PARISIAN SAGE stops falling hair—it prevents the hair from fading.
It is the best beautifier for ladies' hair, as it makes harsh, lifeless hair fluffy, soft and beautiful.
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Good Outfits.
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We have again advanced our prices for good quality Cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.
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INDUSTRY

At present we are finding two of our great industries coming into closer relationship with each other than ever before. These are the live stock industry and the meat packing concerns. There is now a better understanding between the two for they realize their mutual interdependence on each other. Between these two industries comes a most important factor which operates in the best interests of both; this is the live stock yards. These yards are now maintained at large live stock shipping centres and leading market cities in Canada, and since August 1917 they have been under the control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture through the live stock branch. At that time the regulations prescribed under the live stock and live stock products Act were passed and since then the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of stock yards are subject to the approval of the federal Minister of Agriculture.

Closely identified with live stock yards are the live stock exchanges operating on all markets and setting the rules for the conduct of business among the commission agents and dealers. The objects of the exchange are to establish and maintain a commercial exchange for the benefit and furtherance of all interests directly connected with the buying and selling of live stock, to establish uniformity in the trade, and to provide speedy adjustments of business disputes. A series of articles on live stock yards and exchanges appears in the January number of the Agricultural Gazette. These articles present the facts regarding the operation of stock yards. It is pointed out that the stock yard is a semi-public institution operated as a public market and its business is that it provides a medium where the men with live stock to sell find buyers and buyers find live stock.

SLASHED BY A CIRCULAR SAW

Marshal Howard, son of Joseph Howard, of Crookston, was the victim of a painful accident on Tuesday last. He was assisting his father to cut wood at the home of Earnest Jones, and just as they were going to go to dinner, he stumbled and fell against the saw, with the result that he was terribly lacerated from the knee to his shoulder and the side of his face was badly cut. Dr. Kindred was called and it required between sixty and seventy stitches to close up the wounds, which were very deep. Had it not been for the fact that the saw was slowing down he would have been cut intwo. He is progressing favorably, and no serious results are anticipated.—Tweed News:

One of the farmers went into his cow stable the other night and by mistake mixed her up nice mash in box full of sawdust instead of bran The cow merely supposing that the hard times had come and they were all going to economize, meekly ate her supper and the man never discovered his mistake until the next morning when he milked the cow and she let down a half gallon of turpentine, a quart of shoe-pegs and bundle of lath.

A farmer whose son was an applicant for a position under the Government, but hah been repeatedly turned down said: "Well, it's hard luck, but John had missed that civil service examination again. It looks like they jest won't have him." "What was the trouble?" "Well, he wuz short on spellin', and geography and missed purty fur in mathematics," "What is he going to do about it?" "I dunno. Times is hard, and I reckon he'll have ter go back ter teaching school fer a livin' "

A wife will insist that the husband shall not go out of the house on cold raw days without two undershirts a liver pad and a muffler on, in addition to his regular clothes. Yet as soon as he is safely down town she will rush out of the hot kitchen bare-headed and bare-armed to hang out clothes, so as to get ahead of the woman next door; or, she will tramp off down town, and from house to house to work up some society or church enterprise with nothing on her head but a little saucepan of a hat, and shoes not thicker than a newspaper. Isn't this so?

The city press is beginning to increase their subscription rates in order to keep the paper in existence. The Toronto Globe is now $5.00 per year, with single copies 3 cents. The London papers are following suit charging $5.00 for mail editions and $7.80 where it is delivered in the city. Owing to the recent advances in newsprint, the Standard and similar weekly papers are losing money at the present rate of $1.50 a year.—Havelock Standard.

SHORT and SNAPPY
The secret of the success of our Want Ads. is that they are short and snappy. People like a plain business story told in a few words and if they want anything they refer to the place where they will find it with the least trouble, viz., the Classified Want Ads., is your business represented there.

DRAINAGE IS IMPORTANT

Some Benefits of a Well Devised Drainage Plan.

Guesswork Is the Poorest Method to Adopt—Get the Land Levels and Then Arrange for Tiling — How to Protect Drainage Outlets.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto)

WHEN a man is about to erect a building, be it ever so small, the first thing he does is to make a plan. That plan may be on paper or it may exist only in the mind of the builder, yet it is a plan. Without a plan to follow, a builder cannot do good work. The same is true of tile drainage. The man who places a "string" or "line" of tile in a watercourse, which traverses his fields, should not do so without asking himself such questions as: "Am I putting this tile in the lowest part?" "Will I be able to get a satisfactory outlet? How many acres will this tile drain, and is it large enough to drain it satisfactorily? Have I sufficient grade to drain the holes in the rear fifty?" If he does not ask himself these questions he is like a builder without a plan; he is working in the dark; his work cannot be efficient. All these questions the drainage plan answers, and more.

No matter how small the means for immediate construction of drains, or how few the drains which one is about to instal, he should not do so without having first laid out a plan of which these drains will be a part. On rolling land such a plan is not hard to decide upon, because the differences in elevation are very pronounced, and any one who is familiar with such lands is able to intelligently plan a system of drains for them. But where the area is large and the topography irregular, or very flat, guesswork is out of the question. It is then that we must resort to the tape and the levelling instrument for reliable information

A drainage plan shows first of all the differences in height or elevation between all parts of the farm over which the survey extended. This allows the owner of the land to plan his own system of drainage. The possession of the levels for all parts of the farm lays bare the most advantageous routes for tile drains, from a study of the levels and contours of a plan it is possible to calculate the acreage which each main tile must drain. This information together with the fall or grade procurable is the only true guide to help us decide upon the size of tile needed in any given drain. It is only when the planner has a picture of the whole project before him that he can draft an efficient yet economical plan of drains for any piece of land.

Future Benefits.—The benefits of a plan do not end with the completion of the drainage system. Only those of us who have tried long and hard to find a drain, the location of which was nowhere recorded, know the value of guidance such as is offered by a plan. When a tile-drained farm is offered for sale the existence of a plan of drains adds greatly to the value of the farm. The plan is of equal value to both the seller and buyer. With proper care well-constructed tile drains will give good service for several generations; therefore for the convenience of our children and grandchildren it is necessary to have a plan of our underground drainage work.

There is another way in which a drainage plan is very helpful to a farm owner; it is a splendid guide toward ascertaining the acreage of any field or part of the farm. Fences are located on the plan, and the whole plan drawn to scale, so that with the aid of a rule it is possible to measure the area of any part of the land surveyed. This is of great assistance in planning a season's crops as well as in calculating yields per acre.

Tile drainage pays; but, before you start even a small system by all means secure a plan.—G. Heimpel, O. A. College, Guelph.

Protecting Drainage Outlets.

Tile, particularly clay tile, should not run out to the mouth of the drain. If a piece of old gas pipe, eight or ten feet long, can be secured, this should be placed in the drain in place of the last few tile. Failing this a piece of corrugated steel, or even a plank trough is much better than running the tile right to the end, where they will be broken, washed into the outlet, or otherwise destroyed, allowing the earth to roll in and stop the flow of water.

Under any condition the bank is liable to wear away. Animals pasturing in the field may tramp it down, and block the tile, so in the second place, an abutment should be built through which the outlet discharges its water and the bank will be kept in a state of preservation. This may be made of concrete, stone or plank, and should be a permanent structure. In some cases where the flow is heavy and the water would have a tendency to undermine the wall, it is well to build an apron on which the force of the falling water is broken.

There is still another precaution which should be given due consideration. Frequently small animals, muskrats, coons, ground hogs and others, seek refuge in the tile. Here they are entrapped, and form a dam to the flowing water. To overcome such, the outlet should have bars across the end. These may be quite small, and close together so that nothing can get through. A screen may be fitted over the end, but unless the mesh is quite large the water is retarded in its flow. Sometimes the first tile is threaded with wire. This forms a good protection.

When all these devices are given attention, the outlet should remain in a state of efficiency for years, and the system, if properly installed, should give satisfaction.—F. L. Ferguson, O. A. College, Guelph.

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Oil is Cheaper than Machinery
To reduce friction to a minimum the best lubricant should be used. If not the bearings are going to wear out, necessitating costly repair.

Polarine Oil is one of the best on the Canadian market.

Sold in the following quantities at $1 per gallon.
12½ gal. in steel drum with faucet; 24 gals ½ bbls. wood;
Bbl. lots wood, containers $5 extra.
If wooden containers returned $5 refunded.
Place your order at once as this is only open for a short while.

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Boxes	50 cents
Tablets	40 "
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Boxes	50 cents
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Queen Anne Parchment	per box 40c
Cambric Linen	" 35c
Maple Leaf Linen	" 25c
Tablets	5c to 50c

Review Stationery Store

Sale Opens March 25, '20

A SALE A SALE

Sale Opens March 25, '20

Where? At McINTOSH BROS., MADOC

We have spared no efforts in getting ready for this big Sale and we can truthfully say that you will save money if you visit our store during this Sale. Read our sale bill carefully, then drop in the store and see many other Specials which we did not have space to print.

New Easter Millinery for Ladies

A very pretty collection of spring shapes has just arrived which we are sure will please, also a good range of Kiddies' Hats. Be sure and see them.

HOUSE DRESSES

Serviceable House Dresses made of prints and chambrays. Sizes 36 to 44. To clear at ..... $1.98 each

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Bib Aprons made of good quality prints. To clear at 49c each

SILK AND CREPE DE CHENE BLOUSES

Colors, White, Black, Maize and Pink. Regular $5.98 values, for sale at $4.49

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Unusual attractive skirts that are sure to please. These are shown in Serges, Taffettas and Novelty Silks. All moderately priced.

GLOVES SPECIALS

Regular $1.25 value in Chamoisette Gloves. Colors—Grey, White Brown Sand and Tan. To clear at ..... 98c. Pr

Silk Gloves (Green Quality) Colors—Black, White, Grey, etc., while they last to clear at ..... 98c. Pr.

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Womens' Silk Hose (Venus Brand) colors Navy, White, Black and Brown. To sell at ..... $2.00 Pr

Silk Stockings—colors Brown, Navy and Black; sizes 8½ to 10. To clear at ..... $1.49 Pr.

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Childrens School Hose. Extra good value in this ribbed cotton hose, colors Black, Brown and White, all sizes. While they last 3 pairs for $1.00

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Special prices on summer Night Gowns, Underskirts, Drawers, Camisoles, vests, etc. The qualities and styles are all good and the prices very moderate.

MEN'S AND BOY'S SECTION

Boys Cloth Caps, while they last ..... 75c each

Boys Khaki Knickers and Overalls. Sizes 26 to 32. To clear at ..... $1.39 Pr

Kiddies Blue Duck Overalls, sizes 4 to 9. To clear at ..... 75c Pr.

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Men's Heavy Work Shirts, all sizes. Price ..... $1.98 each

Men's Grey Work Sox. Regular 50c value, to clear at ..... 3 prs. for $1.29

A few dozen Brooms. Regular $1.00—to clear at 89c.

SOAPS

Family Soap	3 for 25
White Foam Naphtha	10c each
Pearl Naphtha	10c bar
Comfort	10c bar
Surprise	10c bar
Sunlight	10c bar
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SILKS

Pailette Silk in Black and colors, 36 inches wide at .. $2.25 yard

Habitau Silk—Colors, Brown, Burgundy, Navy, Green and Grey. 36 inches wide. To clear at ..... $1.29 yard

Silk Crepe de Chines in the much wanted colorings and qualities. 36 inches wide. At ..... $1.59 yard

Georgette Crepe in the new colorings for spring .... $2.98 yard

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New Ginghams, best Scotch and Canadian qualities per yard 40c

Prints—In both light and dark colors. Per yard 30c

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White Longcloth for underwear etc., at ..... 30c and 50c.

Nainsook extra fine, 36 inches wide at ..... 60c yard

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Pillow Cases, hemmed, at ..... 35c each

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White Bed Spreads. Large size, regular $4.00 to clear at $3.39

Bath Towels—In plain white and natural heavy English qualities Extra size to clear at ..... $1.49 pair

Huck Towels in plain white, to clear at ..... 35c each

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Clarke's Crochet Cotton, sizes 2 to 50 ..... 10c ball

Mercer Crochet Cotton, colors ecru and white, all sizes 2 balls 25c

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See Our Special Sale Tables of Graniteware, China, Remnants, etc.

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